The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA MESS.

Efforts of Speaker Carter to Obtain His Rights.

The Militia and Police Being Used by Gov. Warmoth.

Continued Excitement Among the Citizens of New-Orleans.

Informal Carter Committees Make a Peaceable Demand.

The Governor Defines His Position and Refuses Concession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—This has been a day of intense excitement but no bloodshed. In consequence of the threatened action of Mr. CARTER, Gov. WARMOTH again massed his police force, several hundred in number, in and about the Mechanics' Institute, and from an early hour in the morning until late this afternoon a great crowd of citizens were assembled awaiting the denouement of the day. About 12 o'clock they commenced rushing from the corner of Royal and Canal streets, to the opposite side of the thoroughfare, and moving down the south side of the street and the neutral ground toward the State-house. All cheered vociferously, and at every step they were reinforced by hundreds between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Before the mob reached the corner of Dryades it numbered upward of 3,000 men. Upon the arrival of Mr. CARTER and the members of the House who accompanied him at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, a committee, consisting of B. L. LYNCH, J. C. MONCURE and BENJ. GADDES, was appointed to wait upon the Warmoth House and demand admission for the Speaker and his associates. Another committee consisting of H. H. STEVENS, J. HENRY BURCH and J. B. WANDS was appointed at the same time to wait upon Gov. WARMOTH and obtain from him a response to their demand for a reinstatement to their status as legitimate members of a co-ordinate branch of the State Government. Both Committees were to report the result of their several missions to their fellow-members at the Cosmopolitan Club-room. The first of these Committees, Messrs. LYNCH, MONCURE and GADDES, proceeded through the lines of Police into the hall as far as the door of the House of Representatives on the second floor of the building. When the door was opened they were told that "Mr. LYNCH having been expelled by the Warmothites, could not be admitted within the bar of the House." Mr. MONCURE, the Chairman, replied to Mr. BREWSTER, the Warmoth spokesman, that they came there, not as members of the House of Representatives, but as a committee to confer upon the differences existing, and presented the address of the Committee as follows:

Hon. Mr. Brewster, Chairman:

SIR: The late revolutionary proceedings of certain members of the Legislature having excluded the legally constituted Speaker and the House of Representatives from the hall wherein the same has been accustomed to assemble, we, as a committee appointed by said House and in behalf thereof, are instructed in the interest of order and law to communicate through you, the recognized official head of said members, and respectfully demand of you and them a reinstatement of said House of Assembly as the same existed at the hour of adjournment on Thursday, the 4th inst., and we await your answer to this legal and peaceable demand. Respectfully,

B. L. LYNCH,
J. C. MONCURE,
BENJ. GADDES.

To this Mr. BREWSTER replied: "As such you cannot be admitted," whereupon the Committee retired. The second committee, consisting of Messrs. STEVENS, BURCH and WANDS, proceeded to the private room of Gov. WARMOTH, and handed to him the following communication:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.

To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth:

SIR: That the citizens and their representatives of the legally-constituted House of Representatives may have free access to the hall of the House of Representatives, and be enabled to legislate freely, and without intimidation or molestation from armed men, we, as a committee of said House, in behalf of the same and of all members of the Legislature, respectfully demand that the Police be removed from the building and its environs, we pledging ourselves to countenance no violence, nor any act that would make necessary the presence of the Police. Respectfully,

Signed—HARRY H. STEVENS, J. HENRY BURCH, JAMES B. WANDS, Committee.

The Governor then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In reply I have to state, at the request of at least fifty-seven members of the House of Representatives and seventeen members of the Senate, with Lieut.-Gov. PINCHBACK at their head, that I have only taken such measures as will protect the capital and members of the Assembly from insult and injury. The members of the Police and troops are only for the purpose of protection, and for protecting the members of the Legislature, and I have this morning sent Gen. HERRON to you to say that the members who have been expelled will be allowed to peaceably enter the House as citizens. I positively refuse to remove the troops and Police, as there might be a conflict at any moment, and some members and some of the people might get killed. I only keep them for the purpose of preserving the peace, and so decline to remove them.

Mr. WANDS then propounded this interrogatory to the Governor:

"Will Col. CARTER be allowed to take his seat as a Speaker and member?"

The GOVERNOR—That is the question which only the Legislature can decide.

Mr. BURCH—How will you admit CARTER?

Gov. WARMOTH—He will be admitted as member, so far as I am concerned; that, of course, is the business of the Legislature.

Mr. BURCH—Will you state the status of the members expelled?

Gov. WARMOTH—I leave that to the House.

Mr. STEVENS—I understand, then, that you will not remove the Police or allow the expelled member to return?

Gov. WARMOTH—The Police is only for the preservation of order.

The Committee then retired. After both Committees had made their reports to their fellow-members, Mr. MONCURE advanced to the balcony of the Cosmopolitan Club-room and said, "The Speaker of the House of Representatives has been refused admission, and the Governor has refused to remove the Police. We have adjourned until Monday, at 10 A. M."

Mr. CARTER then came forward and said, "We do not propose to commence this fight until every legal remedy is exhausted. I am as much a part of the State and Government as HENRY CLAY WARMOTH and I have as much legal right to defend the Government as WARMOTH would have to defend his office. I have the right to defend the General Assembly. It would be legal for me to swear in a posse of Sergeants-at-Arms, and go and take possession of the hall of Representatives. Were I to do that, Mr. WARMOTH would put me in the light of rioters. I don't intend to precipitate a riot. We must act under the law. It would not be doing my duty to the women and children of this town to make widows and orphans on account of the mischief who at present constitute the State Government. I will see Gen. EMORY. I will lay the matter before him, and if he approves I will

appeal from the ... a sufficient number of seventeen ... to see the members. After the adjournment of the meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, about ... persons marched up to Gen. EMORY'S head-quarters. He appeared and stated in effect that he would hold no intercourse with a miscellaneous assemblage, but would receive a deputation. An impromptu deputation at once waited on the General. They requested of him an order for the removal of the armed Police from around the State-house building. He received the Committee kindly and said briefly that he had no right to interfere in the matter as it stood now, no more than he had to enter a bank and command its officers. His instructions were explicit and his duty plain. He was bound to suppress disorder in whatever quarter it appeared, without raising the inquiry as to who was right or wrong, and he should do this at all hazards.

In the case of MCCULLOUGH and the two MCCORMACKS, charged with the killing of WHEYLAND, a habeas corpus was sued out this morning before Judge ABELL, of the Criminal Court, returnable at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it was brought before Judge COOLEY, who presided in the place of Judge ABELL. The parties named in the writ were produced, and without any unnecessary delay, and very little argument or opposition, they were discharged upon bonds of $15,000 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The injunction case before Judge DIBBLE was submitted upon printed briefs on the part of the State, the defense not deeming it necessary to put in appearance in such a case. In view of the action of the United States officials, it may be well to give you the position and status of the United States Attorney. Mr. BECKWITH is the appointee of Gov. WARMOTH in two very important positions under the Government. One is that of attorney for the Board of Metropolitan Police of this city, for which he receives the handsome salary of $4,000 a year. The other is one of the Board of Managers of the Charity Hospital. How much he gets in this latter office, no one but himself knows. It is said that he does not propose to make his report to the Attorney-General until the difficulty here blows over. This holding of office under two authorities may solve the mystery of his action in the writ business.

Gen. F. J. HERRON, late United States Marshal, more recently State Tax Collector by appointment of Gov. WARMOTH, and now Secretary of State by authority of the same Executive, is said to be a delinquent in his accounting to the State authorities, as he is charged to have been to the United States. It seems that there was a balance against him for moneys collected for the State of $8,000, for which he gave to Mr. DUBUCLET, the State Treasurer, his check on one of the banks of this city. This check, upon presentation, was returned, indorsed "no funds," and was protested for non-payment. The Treasurer had given his receipt for the check, and now that this quondam Tax Collector is applied to for a settlement he does not seem inclined to pay, so the Treasurer proposes to resort to extreme measures to obtain redress.

E. H. S.

CUBA.

The Spaniards Withdraw Their Surveillance from American Vessels—Surrender of Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The Spanish man-of-war *Tornado*, which has lately been watching the steamer *Virginius*, at Aspinwall, arrived at this port today. The Cuban Col. AUGUSTIN FIGUEREDA, with fourteen armed men, surrendered at Bayamo, yesterday, to the Spanish authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English Opinion on the United States and Cuban Difficulties.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The London *Times*, this morning, pointing to the cases of the steamers *Florida*, *Hornet* and *Virginius*, says Americans, by the light of their own recent experiences, must see that the suppression of illegal equipments by England during the war of the rebellion was prodigiously difficult. A hint is thrown out that the Fenian raids on Canada were not always so promptly or effectually checked as they might have been by the United States authorities. Count VON BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Berlin to receive the order of the Black Eagle.

FRANCE.

Reports of the Committees in the French Assembly—Important Army Regulations.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly is understood to be in favor of creating an annual sinking fund of 200,000,000 fr. The Committee on Education will report in favor of allowing all persons properly qualified the right to teach in public and private schools. Delegates from the principal commercial centres of France are coming to Paris to hold a meeting of remonstrance against the proposed duties on imports of raw material. The Assembly Committee on Army reorganization has agreed to recommend the adoption of a rule that soldiers unable to read and write at the expiration of their terms of service, shall remain in the army until they have acquired these accomplishments. Gen. CATHELINEAU, late of the Pontifical Army, arrived recently at Montpellier. His presence there provoked some hostile demonstrations, and the timely interference of the authorities only prevented a riot.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13—7 P. M.—The barometer, which was low, Friday evening, over New-England and the lakes, developed into a small central area, which has this afternoon passed south-eastward over New-York, and the pressure has now increased decidedly from New-England to Arkansas, and northward, the highest pressure being in Minnesota. The temperature has fallen over this region, especially from Lake Michigan to the Hudson. Cloudy weather, with snow, is now reported from Lakes Erie and Ontario, with fresh north-west winds. The rivers have fallen slightly at Nashville, and risen at Memphis and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise north and east of the Ohio valley, with diminished north and north-westerly winds and falling temperature. Rising barometer and falling temperature with cloudy weather prevail in New-England. Partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, with winds veering to the north-west. The highest barometer moves south-east into Michigan. Brisk but not dangerous winds are anticipated for to-night from Michigan to the Atlantic coast. [illegible] winds elsewhere.

Saloon Licenses Have to be Renewed in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, which makes a radical change in regulating the sale of liquor in this State. It enacts that no intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without a license, and that no license shall be issued until the party applying therefor shall give a bond in the sum of $3,000, with two freehold sureties, conditioned that they shall pay all damages to any person injured in person or property by the selling of liquor under the said license, the penalty to be recovered in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed persons.

Buffalo Charter—Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Governor has signed the new Buffalo Charter bill.

BRIGHAM YOUNG IN COURT.

Argument on a Motion to Give Bail—Long Speech on Judge McKean's Refusal to Accept Bail—Mormon Views of the Federal Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

The New Year opens with a renewal of the contest of "Federal authority against Polygamic theocracy," which has quietly slumbered during the vacation of Court. At 11 o'clock to-day BRIGHAM YOUNG was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal A. D. PATRICK, upon a warrant issued under the indictments charging him, together with DANIEL H. WELLS, HOSEA STOUT, WILLIAM KIMBALL and the notorious BILL HICKMAN, with the murder of YATES and BUCK. Various rumors have been afloat for a fortnight past as to the probable return of BRIGHAM at an early date, though the Mormon Press have maintained a profound silence upon the subject. From one of his counsel I learn that the Prophet has been in the city some days, though he has observed so strict an incognito that his presence was only known to his immediate friends and advisers. A special train went south on Tuesday evening last, the 26th ult., as far as the terminus of the Utah Southern Railway, where it met BRIGHAM and his escort, and brought them to this city the same night.

YOUNG IN CUSTODY OF AN OFFICER.

The arrest was effected very quietly by Deputy Marshal PATRICK, who repaired to the Lion House, at 11 o'clock, and read the warrant to the prisoner, who received it with the utmost coolness and apparent unconcern. He stated to the officer that his counsel would make an application to the Court at 2 o'clock for admission to bail, and requested that he should not be taken to Camp Douglas for confinement until after the motion was disposed of by the Court. This request was granted, and an officer was left in charge of the prisoner in his own house, where he remained until summoned to Court. At 2 o'clock, BRIGHAM, escorted by DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor of the city, and GEO. A. SMITH, Vice-President of the Mormon Church, together with his counsel, TOM FITCH and Major HEMPSTEAD, *par nobile fratrum*, entered the Court-room. There was some shaking of hands between the Prophet and his friends as the party pressed their way through the dense crowd and proceeded to their seats inside the bar. The prisoner looked somewhat more robust than when he last appeared before the Chief-Justice in the well-remembered Court-room over that "squalid stone stable," and comported himself much as any well-bred gentleman would do under similar embarrassing circumstances. He was well wrapped up as a protection from the cold, and wore that indispensable red scarf about his neck, without which I have never seen him in public. If, as his friends have asserted, renewed health was his sole object in undertaking his Winter's journey southward, he has surely attained the desired end. His ruddy countenance betokened as good a degree of health as can be looked for in a well-preserved old gentleman who has passed his allotted three score and ten.

IN THE COURT.

The argument upon the motion to admit to bail was brief, not occupying more than half an hour in all, as the authorities had been fully cited and the whole question exhaustively argued upon the motion to admit the co-defendant to bail, some weeks since. Major HEMPSTEAD, who opened the argument, conceded that the whole matter rested in the sound discretion of the Court. He desired, however, to call attention to the fact that the defendant at the time of the issuing of the warrant was four hundred miles away, and that, in the dead of Winter, and amid such storms, and over such roads as are peculiar to this country, he had come back of his own volition, to obey the mandate of the Court. He was, moreover, an old man, seventy-one years of age, in delicate health, and a lengthened imprisonment would seriously, if not fatally, jeopardize his life. These were circumstances which presented themselves to the discretion of the Court, in passing upon the motion, and which should be taken into consideration in coming to a decision. He therefore asked that the defendant be admitted to bail in such sum as might be deemed necessary to secure his attendance upon the trial of the charge brought against him, and read the certificate of his attending physician to the effect that BRIGHAM'S health was so precarious that he could not endure confinement.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. BATES, in reply, admitted the right of the accused to bail, if, in the exercise of its discretion the Court saw fit to allow it. He cited the cases of AARON BURR and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the latter of whom had shed more blood than any other man who ever lived, and both of whom had been admitted to bail for the crime of treason. Like the defendant's counsel, he only asked for a fair exercise of the discretion of the Court upon the question, since it rested wholly in its discretion. With reference to the case he knew nothing, he cared nothing; the only issue involved was whether this defendant should be forthcoming to answer for the enormous crimes charged against him. The defendant had voluntarily come here and surrendered himself to the jurisdiction of the Court; he had bowed to its mandate; he had brought himself here to meet this charge; these were circumstances which the Court might properly take into consideration. Again, he urged that the United States with its forty millions of inhabitants and its four hundred millions of annual revenue had no place within the limits of this Territory in which to confine persons charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. This also was a matter to be taken into consideration by the Court in the exercise of its discretion. He only asked, on behalf of the Government, that the prisoner be treated precisely as any other person would be treated who might be charged with a similar offense. If bail should be accepted, he demanded that the amount be fixed at five hundred thousand dollars.

FITCH, for the defendant, objected to the amount as totally unprecedented, and cited the instance of JEFFERSON DAVIS, charged with the highest offense known to the law, and who was released upon giving bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

BAIL REFUSED.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court paused long enough to reduce its decision to writing, and then read it to the most anxiously expectant audience it has ever been my fortune to witness. His decision was, in substance, that the Government having no jail here, the Marshal was required to exercise his discretion as to the place of confinement of prisoners under process from the United States Courts. Sometimes prisoners were confined at Camp Douglas, though the commander of that post was not obliged to receive them. The defendant was the reputed owner of several buildings in this city, and it was at his option to tender some suitable place to the Marshal in which he might be confined. It was at the option of the defendant to tender such place, and equally at the option of the Marshal to accept it. In any event, however, the prisoner should receive courteous treatment, and such consideration as his age and infirmities might demand. The motion to admit to bail was refused. A trio of more serious countenances is seldom seen than were those of BRIGHAM and his supporters, SMITH and WELLS, at the conclusion of Judge MCKEAN'S decision. The marked leniency in the tone of the remarks of the District-Attorney had led them to look confidently for the admission to bail, and the refusal of the motion seemed to take them quite unawares. There was a hurried whispering between the three and BRIGHAM'S counsel, when the whole party departed under escort of a Deputy Marshal.

BRIGHAM'S TACTICS.

There are, as you know, just two classes of people here, and consequently just two theories as to the significance attaching to the Prophet's return. Mormons assert that it was for the simple purpose of surrendering himself to the law and entirely devoid of ulterior motives. Upon the other hand, every Gentile in the Territory believes it part of a scheme of the Mormon leaders to create in their favor a feeling of sympathy in Washington and elsewhere, which shall be used as an effective potential influence affecting the admission of Utah to the Union. I leave your readers to their own conclusions. Certain it is, however, that BRIGHAM intended to surrender himself voluntarily in open court, and a very pretty little tableau was spoiled by the unimaginative Marshal, who, devoid of all taste for theatrical effect, interposed the warrant and made the Prophet a prisoner of the law before he had opportunity to throw himself upon the mercy of the Court. What this deluded people may do with their prophet, priest and king, an unwilling prisoner in the hands of the law, no man can foretell. I only suggest and record such bitter hatred of their rulers, such fierce invectives against the government under which they live, and such muttered threats of coming retribution against those whom they deem their oppressors as I have never witnessed before.

J. L. H.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Loss of the Steamer Delaware—Large Sacrifice of Life.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 22.

A general expression of regret was expressed in Liverpool yesterday with regard to the loss of the splendid iron screw steamer Delaware, with all on board. At first it was hoped that some of the officers and crew would have been saved, so that some light might have been thrown on the causes which led to the disaster, but, unfortunately, such is not the case. The Delaware sailed from the Mersey on Sunday morning last, under command of Capt. J. M. PAXTON, with a crew of forty-two men, and laden with a valuable general cargo, consisting of cotton fabrics, sheet lead, tin, stationery, &c., for Calcutta. Shortly after leaving the Mersey, the wind freshened, and during the night it blew a fierce gale from the south-west in the neighborhood, while on Monday a hurricane from the south south-west raged from Queenstown. The auxiliary screw-steamer *Great Britain*, Capt. GRAY, which sailed on the same tide as the Delaware for Melbourne, encountered such heavy weather that the Captain prudently took his vessel into Holyhead Harbor, and remained there until the weather abated sufficiently to permit him to resume the voyage. Capt. PAXTON, however, notwithstanding the fearful storm which prevailed, kept on his course, and nothing was seen or heard of the Delaware after leaving Liverpool, until late on Wednesday night, when a telegram from Plymouth announced that she had been totally wrecked that morning on the rocks near Sampson Island, about forty miles to the westward of Plymouth, and that every person on board had perished. At the same time the ship struck on the rocks, a terrific gale was raging, and whether the vessel became disabled or unmanageable and was driven bodily on the rocks will remain a mystery, as the latest accounts state that she had gone to pieces, and that large quantities of wreckage, including cabin fittings, spars, rigging, together with portions of the cargo, were being washed ashore along the coast.

From the Manchester Examiner.

On Wednesday afternoon the gale was at its height, churning the sea around the Scilly Islands into a mass of foam, and causing enormous billows to roll in from the Atlantic. A large steamer was seen in Broad Sound, apparently disabled. No help, however, could be afforded, for the sea was running literally mountains high, and no crew could have put out without inevitable destruction. Within half an hour the steamer was seen to become entangled among the shoals on which from the first she was seen to be, north-west of the Island of Sampson, and precisely at 1 o'clock she struck on a rock close to the little island of Minearic. She at once fell over on her beam-ends, and almost instantaneously disappeared from view. So suddenly did the founder that watchers on shore believed it to be impossible that any human being could be saved. No help whatever could be rendered, and night fell with the conviction that the gallant vessel and her crew were alike wholly lost; but this morning intelligence was received that there were two survivors, the chief mate and the third officer. They had been rescued by one of the life-boats belonging to the ship, although there seemed to have been neither time nor opportunity to get out any boat; and although it was shattered to fragments among the rocks, sufficient remained to buoy them up until they reached land at the island of Bryher. They are, up to the present time, so exhausted that it is impossible to hold much communication with them. It has been elicited, however, that the ill-fated vessel is the Delaware, of Liverpool, owned by Messrs. DIXON & Co., an exceedingly fine steamer, of 3,240 tons register, on voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a very valuable general cargo. Hundreds of bales and boxes have already drifted ashore on different islands, and been taken in charge by receivers of wreck and it is possible that a great deal of the cargo may be saved, as the ship lies in shallow water, but no boat can get near her till the weather moderates. When the crew of the steamer first sighted the islands, she made every effort to clear them. A jib-sail was hoisted, and when hoisted blown away. Fore-sails were then set, but without avail. When the steamer was first sighted the Captain was seen on the bridge giving orders apparently, but the first sea that fairly struck the ship smashed the bridge in two. A boat put out from Sampson Island, where the men were taken in an almost lifeless condition, and there they still remain. The gale has freshened this evening, and no communication with that island is possible. Some of the crew were seen from Bryher Island endeavoring to save themselves on life buoys and spars, but there was thought to be a remote possibility that some might be lodged on one of the many rocky islets which abound, but search for them today has been unsuccessful. The crew numbered forty-eight in all, and there are conflicting accounts as to whether there were passengers on board. On her last voyage home from India she brought the largest cargo of cotton on record. Her engines had broken down or her propeller disabled but a short time before she was seen, otherwise the gale would have carried her clear of the Scilly Islands. The *Earl of Arran* and *Little Western* steamers have gone to the spot, but will not return to the mainland before to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Montana Territorial Legislature adjourned Friday.

Two miners were frozen to death last week, at Helena, Montana.

The Prince of WALES was congratulated, Friday, by his Sandringham tenants.

ISAAC RICH, a wealthy citizen of Boston, died yesterday.

Seven women recently voted at a local election in Vallejo, Cal.

The icemen on the Hudson have struck for higher wages.

An attempt was made Friday night to burn the Marine Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.

Gen. JULIUS C. WEBBER, Mayor of Vicksburg, died in that city Friday night.

Gov. POWERS, of Mississippi, is giving general satisfaction.

TAYLOR'S oil-refinery, at Wyoming, Ontario County, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

CREMER, charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, France, has been acquitted.

The funeral of DAVID LEAVITT, of the *Boston Journal*, took place yesterday.

Travel on the Central Pacific Railroad was interrupted on Friday by a heavy snow-slide at Emigrant Gap.

Minister DE LONG is said to have accepted a mission from Japan to the great Powers of America and Europe.

An engine exploded, yesterday, at Middletown Branch, Penn., killing the engineer and injuring several persons.

The Missouri Legislature has appointed a committee to receive the Grand Duke at the State capital.

The supporters of Sir CHARLES DILKE held a mass-meeting in London on the 30th inst.

The next meeting of the Bricklayers' National Union will be at Indianapolis on the second Monday in January, 1873.

An Indian boy, fourteen years of age, has been convicted in California of robbing a stage. He was alone, armed only with a fence-picket.

The steamer Great Republic, which is carrying the Grand Duke down the Mississippi, is being very elegantly fitted up.

The deaths from small-pox last week, at Philadelphia, were 318, a decrease of 20 from the previous week.

Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, the English clergyman who brutally murdered his wife several months ago, has been found guilty in London and sentenced to death.

Mrs. FAIR, the California murderess, having transferred her money to her mother to prevent paying her lawyer and physicians, is now unable to get it back again.

The new French Tariff bill imposes the following duties: On wool, 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; resin, from 4 to 7 francs; pepper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 18 francs; hops, 50 francs.

Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, at Philadelphia. Chaplain John K. Lemon has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Second Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt has been ordered to Norfolk Navy-yard. Second Assistant Engineer Wm. M. Platt has been ordered to the Canonicus.

ILLINOIS.

Legislative Matters—The Military Occupation of Chicago—A Review of the Question—Rebuilding Chicago—The Relief Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Legislature of the State reassembled after the holiday recess on Wednesday. Both Houses have gone to work as if they meant to accomplish, and get away from Springfield, as soon as possible. One of the first things done in the Assembly was the passage of a resolution favoring Sumner's one-term amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and requesting our Senators and Representatives to vote for it, by a vote of 71 to 44. The majority included the solid Democratic vote, with about fifteen Republicans. As an expression of the sentiment of the State, therefore, it does not amount to much.

On Saturday, under a suspension of the rules, two reports—one from the majority and the other from the minority—were submitted from the Select Committee on the Governor's Message, concerning the military occupation of Chicago. The majority emphatically indorses the position of the Governor, and concludes with several resolutions to the effect embracing the following principles:

That the fire created no emergency for which the constitution, laws and agencies of the State were not adequate.

That the act of the Mayor in transferring the government of the city to Gen. SHERIDAN was an illegal and dangerous example.

That in accepting and executing the trust, Gen. SHERIDAN acted illegally, and such action was a dangerous example.

That the officers of the Army of the United States, stationed in the city, have no right to interfere in the internal affairs thereof; and that the act of Gen. SHERIDAN in ordering troops to be stationed in this State for the reasons assigned in his communication to the Adjutant-General, has no justification or sanction either in the constitution or laws of this State or of the United States.

That the orders given by the General of the Army, at Washington, that four companies of soldiers act as police in this State, are illegal and a dangerous example.

That the President be requested to modify the orders to the troops at Chicago so as to prohibit them from interfering in the internal affairs of this State.

That the action of the Governor in protesting against sending troops to Chicago, and against their presence in the city for police duty, and his course in endeavoring to enforce civil authority in said city, is cordially approved.

The minority report, signed by three members, one of whom is from the city, does not justify the action complained of by the Governor as illegal, but would excuse them on the ground of the extraordinary circumstances which existed. They commend "the manly regard for the protection of life and property which prompted the action of Gen. SHERIDAN and Mayor MASON, and while they agree that much alarm in the mind of the people of Chicago was illegal, and in the general proposition that violations of law should be condemned, yet in justice, weighing the pure motives which prompted the commission of these unlawful acts, withhold sentence of condemnation."

It will be seen that both reports agree substantially as to the nature of the acts complained of by the Governor, the one condemning, the other palliating. That nearly everybody thought there was a necessity for the action of Gen. SHERIDAN and Mayor MASON cannot be denied. We were demoralized and nervous. All sorts of stories about violence, robbery, murder and lynching were industriously circulated and believed; the telegraphic dispatches informed us that two thousand New-York roughs were coming for pillage and plunder; the city was without water by day, and in darkness by night; we were, therefore, prepared for anything which assured us safety. And this was a most natural condition of the public mind, under the circumstances. It is true, we learned, when the clouds lifted, that we had been more frightened than hurt; but the danger to us was just as real, so far as its effects were concerned, as if it had actually existed. Our citizens will never condemn Mayor MASON and Gen. SHERIDAN for the part they acted, though they may not object to having the legal phase of the case ventilated, and settled by the Legislature. The reports do not seem to have been influenced by any party considerations, as is too much the case in such matters, but are the unbiased utterances of men who know what they are about.

The Chicago *Tribune* takes exception to my remarks on self-help, and calls my statements loose. My statements were based upon an official report, which, I am sorry to say, has proved very incorrect. But my opinion on the point is unchanged. We ought to help ourselves to a much larger extent than we are doing.

The weather has been fine for outdoor work during the past week, and a large amount of building has been pushed forward. An architect recently told me that he had been engaged upon over a mile of lineal front of first-class buildings, all to go up next Summer. The exact measurement was 5,487 feet. And he is but one of many who have more or less of this kind of work under their direction. As the whole extent of this class of buildings destroyed was nine miles and a half, it will be seen that a large portion, if not the whole of it, is under way for 1872.

The relief work is still going forward, about sixty-thousand people receiving aid. The prospect is that the funds will hold out until full work comes in the Spring. Could those having the matter in charge discriminate, fully ten thousand of those now aided could be cut off, being in as good a condition to help themselves, at least, as they ever were.

Business is fair, in some departments good, even active. The pork packing season is a most prosperous one, and the number of hogs cut up largely in excess of last year. In the State it is estimated that the excess over last year will be half a million, a large portion of which will be in Chicago. The money market is reasonably easy, and everybody is hopeful and self-reliant, looking upon the early future to repair our losses.

Continuance of the Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 13.—Reports from the West say that the trains which left Rawlins on the 11th have not yet arrived at Medicine Bow. The trouble is at Simpson Station. The road is still blocked between Mixes and Cooper's Lake. A large force are at work to clear the road. It is understood that a transfer of the passengers will be made. The weather is warm, but the snow is still drifting. The road is now reported clear west of Rawlins. Three trains arrived there from the West this afternoon. The train which left Omaha on the 8th, going West, has arrived at Laramie, and no train from the East has arrived since. The wind of last night, it is said, has again filled the cuts full.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—It is now considered tolerably certain that the schooner *Aleona* was wrecked in the terrible gale of Dec. 3, on her way from Clay Banks, near Ahnapee, Wis., to Racine with a cargo of lumber. She was last seen on the afternoon of the 3d of December, headed south. That night the wind changed and blew a gale, and the mercury fell to 12° below zero. The following are the names of the Captain and crew: Capt. MICHAEL CONNOR, of Milwaukee; mate, LAWRENCE CONNOR; crew, A. MAGNAY, E. SCHWARTZ and PATRICK ROGAN; cook, FRANK SMITH.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—The powder-house at the granite quarry near Cedar Point, Vinal Haven, containing thirty-two kegs of powder, was accidentally blown up, late yesterday afternoon, killing BRYAN, one of the quarrymen, and probably fatally wounding AUSTIN MANN, overseer of the quarry, besides seriously injuring three others. During last night a deliberate but unsuccessful attempt was made to explode the magazine of powder owned by Ham & Co., near Blackington's Corner, Rockland, Me. A whole keg of powder was placed near the magazine and fired, but failed to burst the magazine doors.

DESTROYING LADIES' DRESSES.

Ladies' Dresses Ruined by Kerosene Oil—Vigorous Efforts on the Part of the Police to Arrest the Guilty Party—Final Success.

For several weeks past Superintendent KELSO has been receiving numerous complaints from ladies who, while passing through Broadway and other popular thoroughfares in this City, have had their dresses and outer garments completely ruined by kerosene oil being thrown upon them by some malicious and mysterious person. Scarcely a day passed without some lady calling on the Superintendent and complaining that costly and elegant dresses they had been wearing had been destroyed in some remarkably strange and unaccountable manner. The Superintendent's office was completely flooded with these complaints, and although several detectives were detailed to find this mysterious and malicious individual, they failed most signally to capture him. On Friday Miss JUNE, of No. 31 Second-avenue, called at Police Head-quarters and reported that on the evening previous, while proceeding from Booth's Theatre to DELMONICO'S saloon, in Union-square, a velvet polonaise which she wore had been spoiled by some kerosene oil which had been thrown upon it. Several more complaints of the same nature coming in on the same day, the Superintendent determined to make a concerted effort to put a stop to these outrages by the arrest of the guilty party. With this object in view, he summoned the whole of the detective force and directed them to station themselves along Broadway, and keep a sharp look-out for this much sought-for individual. All Friday night a strict watch was kept on the pedestrians along Broadway, but without result. Last night the same tactics were adopted, and the result was that the enterprising destroyer of ladies' wardrobes was captured. The arrest was effected in this way: Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, as Detective BENNETT was walking on Broadway and Eleventh-street, his attention was attracted by the suspicious movements of a big burly Irishman, who was walking close behind an elegantly-dressed young lady who was going up Broadway, escorted by a gentleman. The detective watched this suspicious individual, and saw him make a rapid movement with his right hand and then thrust his hand into his overcoat pocket. Going up to the lady, the detective discovered that oil had been thrown on an elegant blue silk dress which she wore. He at once seized the man whom he had suspected, and calling to his aid Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, they searched him, and found in his pocket a brass can with a long, slender spout from which it was evident some kerosene-oil had been recently ejected. The can also contained a small quantity of oil. The prisoner was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as WM. CULLINON. He said he was a carpenter by occupation, was thirty-two years of age, and lived at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Ninth-avenue. He is a man of limited intelligence and no education, and when asked what object he had in thus spoiling the dresses of ladies who were in all instances strangers to him, he said he had none. It would appear that he was actuated in his outrageous conduct by sheer maliciousness. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters for the night, and will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs this morning. There are nearly 100 complaints on record at the Police Central Office, from ladies whose dresses have been ruined in the manner described above.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Julius C. Webber.

Gen. WEBBER, whose death we report in another column, was one of many civilians who attained a high military rank during the late war. When it first broke out, he was practicing law in Illinois, but being very active in raising a regiment, he was appointed Colonel of it, and from that position, for gallant conduct, was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he settled at Vicksburg, and resumed again his former profession of law. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of the City, which office he held up to the time of his death. Gen. WEBBER was exceedingly popular with all with whom he was thrown in contact in his official capacity, and his death will be a cause of regret to a large circle of personal and political friends.

The Funeral Services of Gen. Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The funeral of Gen. HALLECK took place today, as announced. There was a vast concourse in attendance. The rites were according to the Episcopal service. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. NORTON, of this city, officiated. The remains were deposited in a vault in Cave Hill Cemetery.

The Wharton Trial—All the Evidence In—A Verdict Anticipated Next Week.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—This afternoon the evidence in this case after the closing of the evidence for the defense, included rebutting testimony on the part of the State. A chemist was called to the stand, who gave medical evidence tending to show that Gen. KETCHUM could not have died from cerebro-spinal meningitis, as had been claimed by witnesses for the defense. The prosecution will review the evidence on Monday. There is now every probability that a verdict will be obtained early next week.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

The body of a still-born child was found, yesterday, in the sewer-basin at Forty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

MATHEW ADAMSON, aged twenty-three years, of No. 446 East Thirteenth-street, died suddenly, yesterday, in the packing-office No. 287 West-street.

JOHN MAHER died at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received by a discharge of a blast in a sewer at Seventy-first-street and Second-avenue.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, who was connected for some time with various city papers as a reporter, was found dead, yesterday morning, in his room at the Frankfort House.

CONRAD CRUMP, of No. 467 West Fifty-fourth-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by a blast at Ninety-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN in the case of WILLIAM TOTTEN, who died from a wound received by the discharge of a cannon in honor of a target company. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CATHARINE LUX committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 16 Minetta-lane, by taking paris green. Intemperance is the cause assigned.

JAMES MCDONALD was committed by Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $60 from PATRICK J. MCDONALD.

JOHN FAYLORS, aged fifty-three, of No. 432 West Twenty-fifth-street, was run over at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue by an express-wagon, and was severely injured.

A Woman Almost Burned to Death.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, Mrs. JOHANNA ROCHE, a widow, forty-five years of age, who, with her three small children, occupied a small rear room in the basement of the tenement-house, No. 4 Oliver-street, was terribly and fatally burned. The woman had been intoxicated during the evening, and at the time alluded to attempted to light a lamp in her room. Her clothing took fire, and before she could succeed in attracting the attention of her fellow-tenants she was so terribly burned that she cannot possibly recover. Drs. WATERMAN and BERGHOLD were called to attend the woman, but could do very little to alleviate her terrible sufferings, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Large Fire this Morning.

As we go to press this morning bright flames illumine the sky in the upper part of the City. The location of the fire is reported by the Police as at the foot of East Thirty-second-street, among some lumber-yards. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to obtain details.

Personal.

Gen. HENRY N. HOLMES, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. CHAS. L. HUSSEY, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

How Government Embezzlements are Punished.

Sentences of Kendig and Marden in Washington.

Remarkable and Sad Scenes in the Court-Room.

Official Services in Memory of the Late Gen. Halleck.

The Weekly Treasury and Currency Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—When an embezzlement occurs, the public mind is made thoroughly acquainted with the fact, generally for the purpose of injuring the Administration under which it occurs, rather than of bringing the offender to justice. Few people ever follow the case to the end, to see what becomes of it. But two cases came to an end here today, in a manner worthy the attention of your readers. This morning, in the District Criminal Court, before Chief-Justice CARTTER, SAMUEL B. KENDIG, who, on Thursday last was convicted of embezzlement of Government funds in 1868, while he was disbursing officer for the Patent Office, Jail and Washington Aqueduct, was brought in for sentence. KENDIG's crime occurred under the Johnson Administration, and was discovered immediately upon the accession of President GRANT. Justice CARTTER asked KENDIG whether he had any reasons to give why the sentence should not be pronounced. The absence of Mr. RIDDLE, the prisoner's counsel, was here noticed, and the accused asked that he might see him first. Mr. RIDDLE was sent for, and, after a few minutes' consultation, Mr. KENDIG resumed his place before the clerk's desk, and, in answer to the question before propounded, said: "I have only to say that it seems very hard for me to suffer, while the party who induced me to do this is allowed to go free. I have not, nor has my family, been benefited five cents by the transaction."

The Court—Who was that party?

Mr. KENDIG—DE WITT CLINTON RICH. He led me to believe that the money could be used in the establishment of the *Law Times*, in which there was money; he knew that I had no money and that it was the $14,000 of Government funds that I drew from. He said the money could be returned within a year; that was the first I used; then I tried to make up the loss with the remainder.

The Court—It is true that you ought not to suffer alone, and yet you ought to suffer. A man of your capacity cannot excuse himself, for you know in your heart that you were doing wrong. It is a very painful duty I have to perform, but an imperative one. The public Treasury has become an object of plunder from every quarter, and if we do not take notice of such a case as this and inflict the punishment of the law, there would soon be an end to our Government. As much as I regret it, I must inflict the punishment of the law. The law prescribes the punishment at six months to ten years' imprisonment, and I am compelled to resort to the County Jail as the place of punishment, which I regret is not a proper place, and the Legislature should amend the law. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the County Jail for two years, and pay a fine of $4,000.

The next man brought up was poor MARDEN, who, along with SETH JOHNSON, was arrested a short time since for embezzlement of funds in the Treasury. Judge CARTTER asked: "Mr. MARDEN, what have you to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon you?"

MARDEN—I have nothing to say, your Honor.

Judge CARTTER—Where has the money gone? How was it expended?

MARDEN—Most of it, your Honor, was used up for family expenses.

Judge CARTTER—How much was returned of this money?

MARDEN—A little over $400.

Judge CARTTER—The Court has been advised that you have been for three years an invalid, unable to perform your duty as an officer, and that you are likely to remain so. What is your affliction?

MARDEN—Paralysis or inflammation of the optic nerve, (the accused wore large green goggles,) and it affects my whole head at times; I was alone in the whole transaction; no one participated with me in it.

Judge CARTTER—It is a very sad duty for me to perform. That a man of your mental capacity should appropriate property intrusted to your care. You are a man of age, and are admonished by the infirmities of life, and should be preparing yourself for a better world. There is nothing more distinctly marked in the history of the Courts than the inevitable punishment of transgressions. No man escapes it, and yet we find men of your mature age, with a full knowledge of the consequences, perpetrating them. The place to which I am compelled to sentence you is not at all reformatory in its character, and the sentence which I propose to inflict accords in calculated to warn others from following your example. In consideration of the infirmities of the place and your health, I will pronounce the sentence that you suffer imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of a year, and pay a fine of $12,000, (the amount converted by him.)

KENDIG and MARDEN were taken at once to jail to commence the serving out of their respective sentences.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Supervisor SIMMONS, of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, reports to the Revenue Department that the receipts from spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors in his district were: For the year ending Dec. 31, 1870 ... [illegible]; For the year ending Dec. 31, 1871 ... [illegible]. Increase during the past year ... [illegible].

CURRENCY STATEMENTS.

Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending today, $787,000; shipments, $450,000; shipments of notes, $678,569; the Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes of national banks, $[illegible], and for deposits of public moneys, $15,351,000; internal revenue receipts today, $[illegible]; receipts for the month, $[illegible]; grand total for the fiscal year to date, $[illegible]; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $[illegible].

TREASURY RETURNS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Coin, $[illegible]; currency, $[illegible]; coin certificates, $[illegible].

Ex-Gov. Vance Becoming Weary of Waiting.

A letter from Raleigh, N. C., to the Wilmington *Journal* says it is understood there that the resignation of Ex-Gov. ZEBULON B. VANCE as United States Senator is in the hands of a State Senator ready to be tendered, but it is probable that it will be withheld for a few days, until the disposition of the United States Senate upon the Amnesty bill and Gov. VANCE's claims to a seat may be known.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THERE WAS A ROSE.

"There was a Rose," she said,
"Like other roses, perhaps, to you.
Nine years ago it was faint and red
Away in the cold, dark dew,
On the dwarf bush where it grew.

Never any rose before
Was like that rose, very well I know;
Never another rose any more
Will blow as that rose did blow
When the wet wind shook it so.

What do I want?—Ah, what!
Why, I want that rose, that wet rose,
Only that rose. And that rose is not
Anywhere just now? God knows
Where all the old sweetness goes.

I want that rose so much:
I would take the world back there to the night
Where I saw it blush in the grass, to touch
It once in that fair fall light,
And only once, if I might.

But a million marching men
From the North and the South would arise?
And the dead—would have to die again?
And the women's widowed cries
Would trouble many the skies?

No matter. I would not care?
Were it not better that this should be?
The sorrow of many the many bear,—
Mine is too heavy for me.
And I want that rose, you see!"

—Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

THREE ACTS IN THE LIFE OF A DANSEUSE.

ACT I.

It was noon on a sultry July day, not a breath of air was stirring, and the broad sun blazed down in the fulness of his strength. The east winds had had it all their own way for a long time, and supped with their bitter breath the golden heart of June; but they had gone to disport themselves in other spheres.

In a narrow by-street, close under the shadow of the glorious old Abbey of Westminster, a bright-eyed Italian boy extracted spirit-music from a pleasant-toned organ, that was really harmoniously inclined, creating a busy bustle in the silent bye-way, and rousing the young children from their drowsy sleep. They crept out from their dingy dens, and swarmed upon the pavement, while their little feet began to patter-patter on the stones, keeping time to the music. One moved with the awkwardness of a youthful hippopotamus, another with a strange, uncultivated grace; but there was one among them who formed the centre of attraction, even to that indiscriminating throng. One by one they left off dancing, and grouped themselves round her, watching her movements with admiring curiosity.

The little creature, the heroine of the hour, was a small fairylike child of about six years old, with a sweet, fair face, and an abundance of bright golden hair, flowing in unrestrained wavy masses down her shoulders. Though her clothes were of coarse materials, they were fashioned with a degree of taste and elegance rarely to be found among the working poor, whose stern necessities destroy all idea of adornment of life. At the first glance, it was evident that a refined mind and loving hands had tended on the little dancer, so great was the difference between her and the gutter-children who swarmed around her. One by one the passers-by halted, and fancying the entertainment was got up for their special benefit, expressed their approval aloud, and threw a few copper coins at the twinkling feet of the child, who, however, never heeding them, danced on, having no eyes for anything but her own shadow, which the full midday sun cast upon the pavement at her feet. In the foremost rank of her admirers was a thick-set boy, of about twelve years old, with bright, intelligent eyes, a flat face, crowned with a heavy thatch of brown, curly hair. He was one of the Shoe-black Brigade. Having deposited his stock-in-trade upon the curb-stone, he sat upon it, like a monarch on his throne. One moment he leaned his cheek upon his hand, and followed the child's movements with critical eyes, when stirred to unusual admiration, he opened his wide mouth, rolled his head upon his shoulders, clapped his hands, and kicked up his heels till he tumbled over in his ecstasy of delight. In the midst of his excitement, however, he had a shrewd eye to business, he gathered up the coins which the child trod under foot. By degrees the animation faded from her face; her limbs grew weary; and at last she sank down at the boy's side, and laid her head upon his shoulder, saying breathlessly—

"I'm tired, Bob."

"Never mind, Gerty. You danced beautiful, and I'll carry yer home."

"Who was it danced with me?" whispered the child.

"Who was wot? I didn't see nobody."

"Oh, but you must have seen!" rejoined Gerty, pettishly. "It was always there, and I couldn't catch it, however I tried to."

"Why, that was your shadder," said the boy, with a broad grin.

"Was it?" she answered, in a tone of mysterious surprise. "I didn't know I'd got one."

"Everybody has," the lad replied, with an air of profound knowledge. "It is always along of us, but we don't always see it."

"No," rejoined Gerty, as a thoughtful expression crept into her small face; "but what is it, Bob?"

"Well," he said, delighted to be an authority, and making a sweeping assertion, "that's what nobody knows exactly. The sun makes it."

"Oh! does it come all the way from there?" exclaimed the child, glancing upward.

At this moment a poor, faded-looking woman, young in years, but, judging from her face, old in the world's bitter experience, appeared upon the scene. She lifted the child in her arms, and glanced reproachfully upon the boy as she said:

"I trusted her to you, Robert Bryce, and see what you've done—made a show and a shame of the child!"

"There wasn't no shame in it," answered the boy, sturdily; "and see what she's got."

He held out the handful of half-pence he had gathered up. The woman frowned.

"For money, money, too!" she muttered, as she flung the coins into the road, amid the shouts and laughter of the urchins, who tumbled over each other in their greedy scramble for them, while the woman and child went up the street, followed by the crestfallen Bob, who knew he was in disgrace, though he felt he didn't deserve it. Little Gerty looked sorry and ashamed, as though her conduct had brought trouble on the head of a devoted friend. The mother addressed no word of reproach to the child, but threaded her way rapidly through the many streets till she reached her own door; then she glanced over her shoulder at the boy, and said:

"I'm not angry, Bob, you can come again to-morrow; only, when I trust you with Gerty you must look after her, and not let her dance, especially to a street organ."

"It wasn't his fault, mother—I would," replied Gerty; and she shook her golden curls, and smiled "Good-bye" to him.

Mrs. Welch ascended the well-worn stairs to her garret-home—a room with white-washed walls and a sloping roof. Scrupulously clean and neat it was. The same neatness was evident there as in the child's dress; everything unsightly was hidden away or covered up with draperies of pink and white calico. A bunch of sweet-smelling flowers was on the table; and the window-sill was filled with bright-colored geraniums, which she had nursed through many bitter Winters, that they might bring back a sense of Summer to her eye though it was shut out from her heart. The room was crowded with a brilliant array of rank and fashion, in the shape of wax dolls, of all ages and positions, from the flower-girl up to the Grand Duchess, all dressed in the highest fanciful fashion. Little Gertrude passed her life in this world of waxen beauty, and used to make wonderful "make-believe" stories to her mute companions. She danced to them, talked to them, and took them generally into her confidence; for friends or playfellows she had none except, indeed, the boy "Bob," who was both fatherless and motherless. He had enrolled himself in the Shoe-black Brigade, of which he was regarded as a promising member. He was strictly honest, industrious, and truthful, which rare virtues, perhaps, took their root and were trained and cultivated in Mrs. Welch's garret-home, where he usually spent his "hours of ease." He was Gerty's guardian and school-master, a post of honor which he highly appreciated.

The mother worked very hard—stitch, stitch, stitching from morning till night. The child was drooping for want of air and exercise. Bob saw it, and carried her into the park, and let her frisk about every day for an hour or two. The small amount he lost by the transaction was made up by the sight of Gerty's bright face. She looked forward to Bob's coming as the great event in her daily life. He took loving care of the child, and had only once failed in his duty when he allowed her to dance to the street-organ. As street-organs were forbidden, he invested his savings in a concertina; one evening in a shy, sheepish fashion, he pulled it out of his pocket, and produced a sensation by his musical abilities. Gerty danced right joyfully to the tunes he played; and so, night after night, the two young actors played their parts before their rigid audience of staring blue eyes and waxen faces. Time passed, and this pleasant period of their lives imperceptibly changed and shifted, till at last it drifted utterly away.

Bob had become a young man of twenty-one, and his good conduct had climbed up, step by step, till he occupied a place of trust in the very brigade that had sheltered his boyhood. Though changed in many ways, he was still Gerty's faithful squire. She had grown up into a beautiful girl of sixteen, retaining, however, all the freshness and innocence of childhood which the world, as a rule, takes an early opportunity of rubbing off; but what with her mother's tender love, and Robert's watchful care, the world had no chance of spoiling Gerty. Her passion for dancing was by no means diminished, although since she had outgrown childhood, both her mother and Bob had done all in their power to extinguish it. Still it was there, smoldering and gaining strength—indeed, growing all the stronger because it grew by stealth.

One dull November evening, when they had been working from the morning until the night came, Gertrude finished the last stitch, and let her hands fall listlessly in her lap, and, leaning back in her chair, exclaimed:

"Oh! what a dreary world it is!" Then looking thoughtfully in her mother's face, she added, "Have you been all your life dressing dolls, mother?" A flush suffused the woman's pale cheeks, as she answered:

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Because I wonder you haven't died of it."

"I've learnt patience—people don't die of work."

"We can scarce live by it," said Gertrude, folding her hands and looking thoughtfully up. "Is there no other way of getting our bread? Must we live always so from one year to another, dressing dolls? Will there never be a change? Never an end?"

"I pray there will never be an end to our living honestly, Gerty; and you may live to pray so too."

Gerty pouted, and said she thought there might be many other ways, equally honest, and much more agreeable, adding: "You remember last Christmas, mother? Surely you can't have forgotten what the gentleman said? I've thought of it often." Her simple words seemed hardly accountable for the excitement of her mother's manner.

"Hush! Gerty, hush!" An expression of positive pain contracted her face. "Don't think of him; don't speak of him! He was a fiend, come to tempt us in our poverty—tempt us with a lie, Gerty. I know the world—the world he spoke of in such a pleasant way. But don't think of it any more; it sounded well enough, but it meant nothing. I thought you had forgotten it."

Gertrude was silenced, but by no means convinced; she was accustomed to her mother's mode of expression and mysterious phrases; she knew it was no use to ask questions, for she never got an answer, at least such an answer as satisfied her. She smiled loftily to herself when the mother called the magnificent being with the soft brown beard and great dark eyes a "fiend," and wondered if she should ever grow so old as to be blind to such marvelous charms.

"I wish I could see you more quiet and contented, Gerty," resumed her mother; "somehow you've changed lately, and Robert says——"

"What does Robert say?" exclaimed the girl, flaming up and getting angry at the mention of his name at that special moment; "and what right has he to say anything about me at all? He has grown so disagreeable and interfering lately. I shall begin to hate him soon!"

"Poor Bob!" sighed Mrs. Welch; "his only fault is caring too much for you, Gerty."

"I don't want him to care for me," said Gertrude, arching her slender neck scornfully. "I'd much rather he'd leave off caring, since it makes him so disagreeable—I wish he'd leave off coming here; and I shall tell him so."

"Take care what you do, Gerty; take care," rejoined her mother, anxiously. "You may live to learn the value of an honest home and a true heart, though you despise them now."

"I don't despise them," protested Gertrude, hurt at her mother's grieved tone; "but you don't understand me—you never will. You both—you and Robert, too—treat me like a child, and I'm not a child now. I want to know if we are to sit here stitching dolls' dresses all our lives? I hate the things!" and she pushed a beautiful princess, covered with gold and silver spangles, across the table with profound disgust.

"No, not forever; you know as soon as Robert has got a comfortable home you'll be married."

"I marry Bob," exclaimed Gerty, opening her eyes and laughing outright, though tears of vexation were glistening in her eyes. "Dear, good, ugly old Bob! Oh, mother, I hope he doesn't think of such a thing."

That evening Robert failed to make his appearance, and Gerty had to take home their work alone. She had a long way to go, and it was a dull cold night; but the keen wind seemed to brace her young nerves and quicken her pulse, instead of chilling and nipping them as a north wind ought to do. Her thoughts were buzzing so busily about her brain that she forgot to control her feet, she took a wrong turning somewhere and was too shy to ask her way; so she rambled on till she found herself in Leicester-square. The Alhambra was brilliantly illuminated, and a large transparency of the troop of dancers was exhibited over the wide arched doorway. The spell of the old days was awakened; her feet trembled, and her spirit danced within her—she was fascinated and seized with an irrepressible desire to enter and see the wonders of that marvelous place. She pressed near the entrance, and watched with eager eyes the world flow in and out, while the sound of music was wafted to her ears. A dawn of recognition came into one gentleman's face as he passed and re-passed her. He touched her shoulder to attract her attention, lifted his hat, smiled, and said:

"Gertrude Welch, I think?"

The girl's cheek flushed crimson, her eyes brightened, and her lips quivered with a feeling of strange delight. At the first shy upward glance in his face, nay, at the very sound of his voice, she knew who it was, and as she acknowledged she was indeed Gertrude Welch, a guilty feeling stole over her. She felt ashamed, and began to see she had done wrong in loitering there.

"Would you like to go in and see the dancing?" he said, kindly.

"Oh! if I might. If I only could go in!" she exclaimed, the excitement almost taking away her breath; and she glanced beseechingly up in his face as though she were pleading for the greatest favor in the world.

"Come along, then," he said, quietly offering her his arm; but she shrank back, and followed behind him. He took her to a seat close to the stage, and mounted guard over her, watching the varying expression of her face. It was a study to a man of the world, who had been *blasé* before he was out of his teens. He could scarcely believe in the freshness of this human nature. The bloom lay fresh on the girl's life still, though she had lived for sixteen years!

Gertrude sat there in a maze of wonder. She had caught a glimpse of a new world indeed. The brilliant lights, the music, the mass of strange faces impressed her strangely—then the stage, with its beautifully-arranged ballet, "a very garden of girls" floating about in a perfumed fairyland of flowers. Her feet tingled and trembled—her very soul danced within her—her excitement rose beyond control—she bent down her head and burst into tears.

"The dancing fever is still strong upon you, Gertrude; would you like to be one of them?" Such an idea was beyond her wildest ambition. The curtain fell; he took her behind the scenes, and presented her to a stout, fair-complexioned man, to whom he spoke aside for a moment. Then both turned and gazed at her with a critical curiosity. Such a figure and such a face had seldom crossed their view. At last the manager said:

"So you want to be a dancer, my dear, do you; let me see what you can do." Gertrude was dumb, and her feet seemed rooted to the ground. His business-like words chilled her enthusiastic spirit. She lifted her eyes to Mr. Bond's face. He smiled encouragingly and said:

"Don't be shy, Gertrude. Go on."

The sound of the music playing now a rather slow and solemn air reached her ears. She threw her bonnet and shawl to the ground, took a few steps forward, and, with a slow graceful movement, began to dance. But dancing, according to the common acceptation, was not the correct word in describing her movements. With her, dancing was not an art—it was inspiration. She seemed to embody the poetry of motion. There was a slow, languid grace in every changing movement, a refinement in every attitude, that spoke to the senses in the same way as poetry and music will. One moment the poise of her head and the flower-like drooping of her narrow hands, was almost sorrowful in its suggestive melancholy grace. An air of sadness seemed to pervade her spirit and cling to every motion, veiling her on all sides with an inexpressible charm.

Gertrude was engaged upon the spot to take part in a ballet which was in active preparation for Christmas Eve.

As Mr. Bond (whom Mrs. Welch had presumed to stigmatize as a "fiend") escorted Gertrude through the pitfalls and dangers that yawn for unwary feet behind the scenes, he paused a moment while some stage arrangement was being made. He gazed upon her face with an intensity that made her cheeks burn and her eyes drop, as he said:

"You have never been in such a place as this before?"

"No, never," she answered. "I could not have thought there was such a beautiful place in all the world."

"You are coming to-morrow, at 12, to practice?"

"Yes."

"I shall see you, then. I must see you again, Gertrude," he added, bending his head down and speaking in a low passionate whisper. "See you here, if in no other place; I am quite at home behind the scenes."

How was it that at that moment the thought of home—of her mother, of Robert, rose up in her mind. What would they think of that night's work? How late it must be getting! She put out her hand to him, saying—

"Good-night! I must go home, now." She would have hurried away, but he did not release her hand.

"Not so fast," he said; "your home is a long way off. I'll put you in the right road."

It was indeed late when Gertrude reached Westminster. As she passed under the shadow of the old Abbey, the clock struck twelve. With childlike faith and simplicity, she told her mother all that had taken place during her absence, all, down to her last "Good-night" to him.

Mrs. Welch rocked herself to and fro in her chair, as she listened with face bowed down. When Gertrude finished, she looked up calmly, took the girl's hands in hers, and drew her to her side, saying,

"If I could have my will, Gerty, I would rather cut off your two feet, than they should tread the stage even for an hour. I know what it is—I—I danced myself to misery and shame, but you——" she caught herself up suddenly, drew the girl's hands, adding, half mutteringly, "Go your ways, there's a fate in it—a fate in it." Her thoughts went wandering back behind the scenes of her own life, though the curtain had fallen over it long—long ago.

ACT II.

Christmas Eve came. Never had such a day dawned and closed on Gertrude's life before; even in her wildest dreams, she had never imagined such perfect bliss as came in full, strong waves to her lips that day. She had what is called in theatrical language, "a brilliant success."

The curtain rose, the ballet-master's well-trained troupe of dancers grouped themselves in set, stagey attitudes, popularly supposed to be graceful; but grace cannot be drilled into the limbs by the professional baton. There is always a rigidity about the artist's lay figures, let him twist and twirl and drape them as he will; it is the same with the animated lay figures that issue from the ballet-master's hand. They may be trained to pose themselves with pretty effect, to languish, dart, float and pirouette with spurious grace; but the true poetry of motion is inborn, arising from genius of soul and refinement of mind. Such a genius was Gertrude. She could no more help the exquisite grace that threw such a charm over all her movements, than the rose can help shedding its perfume in the air. When she moved, with her languid airy grace, suggestive of a story though telling none, all eyes followed her with a fascinated gaze—in vain the other dancers grouped themselves round her with all the art and voluptuous grace they knew, *she* was the centre of attraction, the one pure, chaste figure which drew all eyes. The audience watched her for a time with breathless attention, then a thunder of applause burst from their lips; again and again she was recalled and covered with bouquets. Mr. Bond was behind the scenes, standing at the wings watching his protégé with delighted eyes. Robert was before the curtain gazing on her too, with a variety of feelings which would fill a volume if reduced to words. He was armed with a huge nosegay, (it was not artistic enough to be called a bouquet,) as large in circumference as a Summer cabbage, and he flung it at the feet of his idol, as though he were heaving a blacking-brush at the head of a brother shoe-black in the old days. She rewarded him with a special smile, which drew his heart up into his mouth.

"It is all over," muttered the poor fellow to himself, as he gulped back a sigh. He was not alluding to her, but to his own life—parted now from hers it seemed utterly. Her twinkling feet would return never more to the narrow ways they had trod so long together. In the furor, the storm of admiration she created, he heard the knell to all his life-long love; he saw a foreshadowing of her fate, or fancied he did.

When the curtain fell, and the performance was over, Bob hurried round to the stage-door to wait till his idol should doff her gorgeous glittering robes and come out, as it was arranged for him to escort her home.

Presently he heard her voice, there was no mistaking that, and he looked in at the open door. Gertrude was coming down the stairs leaning on the arm of a stranger, with a pleased, happy look upon her face as she spoke in answer to something he had said:

"Thank you; but, indeed, I have some one waiting for me."

"Some one," he repeated, laying peculiar accent on the word, bending his head low, and looking in her face. Though it was dark, and Bob could not see, he knew well enough what a look it was. "Are you good at reading riddles, Miss Welch?" he added. Gertrude stared at the not *à propos* question.

"I don't know; I never tried."

"Why is it," he rejoined, "that the idea of this somebody fills me with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness? Who is this somebody?"

"Only Bob."

"Happy Bob. I never thought I could envy the owner of such a name—but I do."

"He's a very old friend," rejoined Gertrude, hardly knowing what to say. "And I've known him all my life."

"That pleasant fact ought to make him sacred to me. But it doesn't—I should like to wring his neck all the same."

"I wonder where he is?" exclaimed Gertrude, peering out into the street. Robert stepped forward saying, in the most familiar tone he could assume—

"Here I am, Gerty." He touched his hat to the gentleman, and would have tucked her hand under his arm, and walked off without more ado; but her right hand was fast in her companion's clasp as he softly said, "Good night." Before he loosed it he turned his eyes on Bob, and scrutinized him with a look that made his blood boil. Bob's face flamed, and his hand clenched involuntarily; he felt the strongest possible inclination to send this man sprawling in the gutter. Having apparently satisfied his curiosity, the stranger dropped his eyes, and addressing Gertrude, said, with a touch of scorn in his tone:

"I don't think, Mr. Bob"——

"Robert Bryce to you," interrupted Bob, with a straightforward look in the gentleman's eyes, showing, as plain as looks can, that he did not choose strangers to take liberties with his name.

"Mr. Robert Bryce, then," he resumed, "need not trouble to take you another time."

"It's no trouble," replied Bob; "and as long as nobody else comes forward with a better right than mine, I shall be always here. Come, Gerty." Bob carried her off with rather a triumphant air, thinking he had the best of it. Once Gerty looked back and saw the tall bearded figure standing beneath the lamp-light, apparently watching till they were out of sight.

"I think you were a little too sharp, Bob," exclaimed Gertrude, with a slightly reproachful glance at her cavalier. "Do you know who that was?"

"No," growled Bob.

"I thought you didn't, or you'd have been more civil. It was Mr. Bond, who has been so kind to me." Robert muttered an imprecation on his kindness, and they walked on in silence. Gertrude had a hazy notion that something was wrong, but she was too much occupied with her own delight, too excited with her own triumph, to care much. She was now overflowing with joy, and in the fullness and pride of her heart she babbled out all she thought, all she felt.

Gertrude's début having been so successful, she received at once the offer of an engagement at the magnificent salary of four guineas per week, which seemed to her to open up a mine of wealth untold. The humble garret was soon vacated for genteel apartments. The faded look passed from Mrs. Welch's face; she brightened up as a flower, that has been long kept in the dark, freshens up when first the day and sunlight finds it. Gertrude's mother, now that the first shock was over, was almost as pleased as Gertrude; all her old misgivings seemed to have left her. In Gertrude's success she seemed to live her own life over again, at least the brightest part of it. Never was a young girl guarded with more watchful, tender care.

Whenever Mrs. Welch was unable to accompany her to the theatre, Robert considered himself on duty and escorted the young danseuse to the stage-door, and mounted guard—sentinel-like—till she was ready to go home. Once he went behind the scenes and stood at the wings waiting, but nothing would tempt him to take up that position again. Gerty became the fashion, the spoilt pet of the public; but the praises and adulation she received abroad never affected the sweetness of her nature or made her one whit the less grateful for her home affections. She was still the spoilt pet of the fireside, where she spent the greater part of her leisure hours chatting with her mother or teasing or laughing at Bob.

ACT III.

It was just twelve months since Gertrude had made so successful a début. The year had opened brilliantly like the dawn of a new day; the end was coming, and the wintry robe of the old year was heavy with storm-clouds, and he was girded around with frost and snow. The bitter winds went sweeping and howling through the London streets, nipping some half-clad shivering creatures to the bone.

Robert Bryce was up and out early on that keen Christmas Eve; his brow set sternly, his hat pulled over his eyes, and his wrap-coat buttoned across his broad breast. He looked as though he were bent on some grave errand, and faced the cutting wind bravely. He was stout of heart and stout of limb; he could wrap himself round and shield himself from all outer attacks of wind and weather, but he could find no shield to protect his spirit from its own pain, no medicine to ease it of a single throe. Strong he was in youth, health, muscle, and sinew; but with all his strength he had no power to lift a feather's weight from the life of the girl he loved, and the strong man fretted and chafed sorely against his helplessness. He could not protect her from herself, from the impulsive government of her own fond foolish heart. In spite of all his warnings and his earnest entreaties she kept in her dangerous ways. Mr. Bond was now acknowledgedly her constant companion behind the scenes, aye, and elsewhere. Robert knew it was no use to talk to her further, she laughed at his evil bodings, ridiculed his anxieties, and fenced with his fears; sometimes she grew vexed, and once never spoke to him for a whole week! He could not bear to hurt and annoy her, when he knew it was to no purpose, so he resolved in spite of her willful will, to see Mr. Bond, and put things in their "right light," as he called it, upon which errand he was bent that dreary Christmas Eve morning.

Mr. Bond was sitting in his chambers at breakfast when the bell rang; he rose up, opened the door, and admitted Robert Bryce.

"Sorry to intrude upon you, Sir," he exclaimed, "as I'm afraid I'm not particularly welcome." Mr. Bond motioned him to sit, and he did sit down, keeping his hat upon his knees, and looking altogether the reverse of comfortable.

"Well," replied Mr. Bond, stirring his coffee, "I must own I have received visitors I've been better pleased to see, but I dare say we shall come to a pleasant understanding before we part."

"I don't expect there'll be much pleasure between us two," said Bob, grimly. "I'm not much of a hand at talking, Sir, and you'll excuse me if I come to the point a little roughly;—what I want to know is your intentions as regardin' Gertrude—I don't think I can put it plainer than that."

"You're more curious than wise. I never answer impertinent questions"—replied Mr. Bond, quietly breaking an egg.

"You'll have to answer mine anyhow," rejoined Bob, as a look of stern dogged determination came into his face, "or give me a satisfactory reason for holding your tongue."

"I could give myself a very satisfactory reason for kicking you down stairs," exclaimed Mr. Bond, irritated by his tone and manner.

"Better not," replied Bob, quietly, "it might be a bad thing for one of us. I told you before I wasn't good at talking, but I won't have any man play the fool with Gertrude Welch—that's what I mean to say."

"A great deal comprised in very few words," replied Mr. Bond, dryly; "but doesn't it strike you that this interference of yours between me and Miss Welch looks very like playing the fool on your side?"

"Perhaps it do," said Bob, struck with the idea; "but never mind what it looks like—I know what 'tis."

"You are no friend of mine," said Mr. Bond; "no relation of hers; therefore you have no right whatever to interfere between us. Gertrude is nothing to you——"

"She is everything to me," exclaimed Bob, hotly.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," said Mr. Bond, a significant, cynical smile curving his lips. Bob sprang up, took a step forward, his hand involuntarily clenched, as he said with that forced calmness which is more terrible than anger—

"Now, don't—don't dare to think of her and me with that devil's grin upon your face, or mischief may come of it. Look here," he added, mastering his inner wrath the next moment, "it ain't creditable to have a quarrel in a case like this—I come here to speak in a straightforward way, hoping as you'd answer me the same as a gentleman, that means all fair and honorable should."

"My honor has never yet been called in question by man, woman or child," said Mr. Bond, his color rising slowly as he spoke.

"Then don't let it be questioned now, Sir—for it is in danger," rejoined Robert; "you can't say as it's honorable to destroy a girl's good name and fame; and that's the work you're doing for Gertrude Welch—don't speak; please, Sir, till I've done—you are always together, I know; it may be very pretty amusement to you, as have no character to lose, nor no heart to break—it's different with her. Now, Sir, no offense, but your just the sort of a man, with your soft-voiced, pleasant ways, to dazzle a girl like Gerty. You can't help her being fond of you, but you can help taking advantage of her simple, trusting heart?"

"Mr. Bryce, I swear——"

"No call for swearing," exclaimed Bob. "I'd trust her mor'n I'd trust you—what I want to know is, whether you mean to treat her as a pure, loving-hearted girl should be treated by a honest, honorable man? as you would have your own sister treated by the man who had taught her how to love him? Do you mean to marry Gertrude Welch?"

Mr. Bond smiled, not a cynical smile, this time; he glanced round his luxuriously-furnished room and said, "Marriage is a very serious question, Mr. Bryce, you must not judge from appearances—I am not a rich man, but a very poor one—I can scarcely keep the wolf from the door, and even if I desired it I could not afford to marry Gertrude." Bob's heart rose up in his throat, but his face brightened as he said:

"Look here, Sir, we're all plain sailing now, so I don't mind speaking about Gerty. Here's how 'tis, Sir,—her and me was pretty considerable good friends, till you come on the scene; no offense, but I see her heart turned away from me—it was natural—she couldn't help it. At one time I thought things would be different betwixt her and me, and I saved a matter of £400, now, I was always keeping it for Gerty—I wouldn't touch a farthing of it," he added emphatically—"so, if that'll help to make things pleasant between you and her, you're welcome, true and hearty—and—and you needn't be afraid, Sir, as I'll ever disgrace either on you by owning we'd ever been acquainted. I'll be happy—no, not that," the poor fellow added, "but I'll be content never to see her pretty face again so long as I know you're good to her." Mr. Bond looked at Robert, and there was an expression on his face that was rarely seen there; he was gaining a glimpse into the heart of human nature which was new to him; he could not quite comprehend it.

"I thought you loved the girl yourself?" he said.

"So I do," replied Bob. "I love her more'n all the world could measure—that's why I'm so anxious you should have her; you'd make her happier nor I should, because she loves you best, and so long as she's happy, I'd be content to be miserable to the end of my days."

"Shake hands, Mr. Bryce."

The two men stood up face to face, hand in hand.

"You've done me good. You love her better—you deserve her best. I have heard you—now hear me. I am sorry the time has come to say 'Good-by' to Gertrude; but for her sake and yours, it shall be done." Hand grasped hand, oh, so firmly now. "She is as good, pure and true as the stars above us."

"That's so—she's all that," interrupted Bob.

"I find I care for her more than I thought I did," continued Mr. Bond. He too spoke with some little pain. "I have lived a fast life, and am tired of what is called pleasure. Gertrude's nature and Gertrude's face together have been a fresh, beautiful study for me. I have gone on till I find I care for her more than it is wise I should. I could never marry Gertrude—social law is against it, but—well, never mind, it has all come of my foolish love of a beautiful face. I have never thought, never reflected, how it was to end. But I will see her to-night and say, 'Good-by.' It will be a harder task than you think; yet I promise, on the word of a man of honor, it shall be 'good-by' forever."

They were both overcome for the moment, but at last Robert said, with humid eyes—

"God bless you, Sir! And so long as I live I'll say that nothing beats a true-born gentleman, when he behaves as such—as you have done this day."

They loosed hands and parted, each with a higher and nobler belief in human nature than either had possessed before.

Mr. Bond had said he would take a last farewell of Gerty that night, and Bob had faith in his word. True to his promise, and contrary to his usual mode of proceeding, Mr. Bond called on Gertrude at her own home, and was closeted with her a full hour on that dreary Christmas Eve. Theirs was no stormy meeting; indeed it was almost as solemn as a death parting; to her, indeed, it was something of the kind; it was the death of a first love that must be buried forthwith with the dead, unforgotten years.

He left the house with slow, lagging steps, and at the corner of the street he encountered Robert Bryce; for a second both stood under the gas-light and gazed with a questioning look upon each other's faces.

"It is all over now!" exclaimed Mr. Bond. "It was a cruel task—but I've kept my word."

They wrung each other's hands, and parted—

"Each went his own way at his own pace."

Robert called at the usual hour to escort Gerty to her professional engagement, which, for that special Christmas Eve, lay in the east end of London, where the ballet was to be played for the benefit of a local charity—a Christmas dinner to the poor and hungry. He could not see Gerty's face as she joined him at the door with her veil down. She took his arm, and they went silently on. Presently she said, in a low, tremulous voice, and looking (as he well knew) tearfully in his face:

"Bob, I know you know everything. He says you are a good, noble fellow, and have done right and wisely—and—and I believe him."

He spoke no more in answer, but held her hand in a close sympathetic clasp, till she passed away from him, in at the narrow door and behind the scenes.

Bob took his seat in front of the house, as near the stage as possible, and waited patiently for the curtain to draw up. The orchestra played the overture, and waited—still no curtain rose. In obedience to some directions hurriedly given, they played on. Something was evidently wrong—but what? Bob stared at the dark curtain—there was a sound of smothered cries behind it, and the hurrying to and fro of many feet; his blood froze—a red glare of light streamed from below, above and around the curtain; it was torn aside, and dense volumes of dim illuminated clouds of smoke filled the house, and the terrible cry of "Fire!" echoed from pit to gallery, from roof to rafter. Gertrude was in her room dressing, with a heavy heart putting the lilies in her hair, when the dreadful cry "Fire" reached her ears; she flew to the door, and, in her agitation, hampered the lock; she shook it again and again, and shrieked despairingly! The room was filling fast with the subtle smoke, and the flames came roaring along the passage, and creeping in at the crevices. Suddenly, amid the roaring of flames, the crashing of timbers, and the sound of a thousand cries, one man's voice—the voice of a strong man's soul—rose up, overpowering all.

"Gerty!—where are you?"

"Here! here!" she exclaimed, springing up and beating at the door with all her feeble force.

In a moment the door burst open, and the blinding dust and smoke and fire leapt into the room, and in the midst of all, Bob Bryce! Not a word was spoken—it seemed not a breath was breathed. He threw his coat over her and staggered away, bending low to the ground, dodging as he best could the forked flames that darted from all sides; and soon, amid the blinding smoke and dust, he felt the outer air upon his face. The deafening cries and cheers of men and women reached his ears—a sea of illuminated faces swam before his eyes; then came a warning cry!—one prayer to God, and he threw the girl from his arms! A thousand "hurrahs" rang in his ears as she was caught by the crowd below. He was preparing to leap after her, but the timber whereon he stood bulged out and fell with a loud crash. He knew no more.

It was Christmas morning; the frost lay glittering on the ground, and the church bells rang out right merrily. Bruised and wounded, Robert Bryce lay on his bed sorely stricken. In spite of his injuries—and he hardly knew their extent—he felt strangely at peace. Gerty was in the room, and everywhere she moved he followed her with his eyes; when she became aware that his eyes were on her, she came to the bedside and smoothed his pillow, while her tears rained upon his face.

"Don't fret, Gerty," he whispered. "It is easier to die wi' you alongside of me, than to live wi' you away. It will be all the same to us both up there. You'll live to be happy many years to come, dear! and—and you'll give a thought, I know, to poor Bob, as loved you well!"

"Don't—don't talk so! You'll break my heart!" sobbed Gerty. "Bob—dear Bob!" she murmured, laying her face on his, as she had not done for many a day, "try to live for my sake. I know now how dark the world would be without you!"

Hand clasped hand, and they were both silent. In spite of all the pain and suffering he endured, that was the happiest day of poor Bob's life.—*London Society.*

PRICES OF PICTURES IN FRANCE.—The prices of pictures do not seem to have been materially affected by recent political events in France; so one may say on reading that, at a sale which took place at the Hôtel Drouot on the 7th and 8th inst., the undermentioned sums were given for paintings: Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR'S Troupeau de Moutons au repos dans la Campagne, 37½ by 50 inches, £1,360; DELACROIX, Episode de la Guerre entre les Turcs et les Grecs, painted in 1856, £840; M. LANDELLE, Jeune Fille Italienne, buvant à un Puits, 1,100 francs; Baron H. LEYS, Intérieur de la Maison d'un Peintre Hollandais, £1,080, 35½ by 29½ inches; TROYON, Le Chemin du Marché, £800; Chèvres et Roses Trémières, £340; PETTENKOFEN, Marché Hongrois, 5,700 francs; M. O. TISSOT, Marguerite à l'Église, 4,900 francs; M. G. WEBER, Scène Ecossaise, 5,400 francs. Drawings—DECAMPS, Jésus et les Docteurs, £484; Les Petits Nautoniers, £196; Femme Grecque et son Enfant, £168. Ancient Pictures—DENNER, Portrait d'une Princesse de Mecklenburg, 1,3?0 francs; MARGUERITE VAN EYCK, Petit Autel, à Trois Compartiments, 936 francs; LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, L'Adoration des Mages, 1,450 francs.—*The Athenæum.*

ELEPHANTS AT SEA.—A few facts about the elephants now going to Chittagong in the *Scotia*, under the command of Capt. W. B. MATTHEWS, may be interesting to our readers. The hoisting up into the air and lowering down into the hold of a ship of such huge animals is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants; indeed, notwithstanding the great age of the beasts, it seldom occurs to them once in a lifetime. We are sorry to see it stated by a contemporary that the animals were goaded and ill-used into submission. So far as we saw, no ill-usage was practiced; they were simply secured, lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens built of strong teak timber baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest; tears trickled down their mild countenances; and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was "brought to" with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the elephants got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side by giving themselves simultaneously a swaying motion as they stood athwart the ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in a sea-way. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours, until the strange freak took them again. At Chittagong, we hear that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. Our informant says that when they were released from the slings, it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to "let go," each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout, just one second before the plunge, was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk, and the latter from his nose. Forty-four more elephants go down by the same steamer to Chittagong.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

SOCIAL SIBERIA.—It is the fashion in Russia to celebrate what is called the *jour de nom*, and this not being the busy season, we found ourselves in for a lot of entertainments, which we forthwith unanimously resolved to enjoy. A *jour de nom* means, if the gentleman or lady of the house is blessed with the name of the particular saint which occurs on any given day, all friends and acquaintances go and congratulate him or her, and remain in a continual state of eating, drinking, and playing cards, (which last all Russians are addicted to,) from morning until evening. The day we arrived happened to be one of these festive occasions at the richest merchant's house. Our host, who was going to give his congratulations, took us with him, and there we at once met and were introduced to all the notabilities of Kiachta and Troitzkosavsk, which is the town proper, being about two miles from Kiachta, which is merely the mercantile station; whereas at Troitzkosavsk all the officials live, with the exception of M. PFAFFIUS, and the telegraphic communication to St. Petersburg commences there. Received with the greatest cordiality, which was indeed the case all through Russia, we were speedily attracted to a sort of buffet covered with tempting viands and rows of bottles of wine of all kinds. We soon found ourselves drinking the health of the lady of the house, our own, and everybody's, feeling, after such a long abstention from all strong liquors, we really ought to make up a little for it. During the afternoon the ladies—who all sat in one room, and consequently made shy men feel inclined to keep away from that part of the building—formed a pretty picture, most of them being good-looking and lively—entertained themselves no doubt with the latest scandal or fashions, and smoked cigarettes. They were all remarkably tastefully and well-dressed. The gentlemen sauntered about, played whist, or strummed on the piano—amusements they varied by continual applications to the buffet.—*A Land Journey from Asia to Europe, &c. By W. A. White, F. R. G. S.*

CHRISTMAS DAY ON A MONDAY.—Christmas Day falls this year on a Monday, and this reminds me of some curious old lines from the Harleian MSS., which to susceptible minds will have an odd significance when read by the light of recent events:

"If Christmas Day on Monday be,
A great Winter that year 'twill be,
And full of winds both loud and shrill.
But in Summer, truth to tell,
High winds shall there be and strong,
Full of tempests lasting long.
While battles they shall multiply,
And great plenty of beasts shall die.
They that be born that day, I ween,
They shall be strong each one and keen;
He shall be found that stealest aught—
Tho' thou be sick, thou diest not."

On the last occasion of Christmas Day happening on a Monday, the *Pall Mall Gazette* took the trouble of commenting on these lines as follows: "Here, it is said, are three prophecies—the wind, which lasted from January to well on in May; the war, which ended in Sadowa; and the rinderpest—all fulfilled this year after a Monday Christmas. The cattle plague, it is true, was a legacy from last year, but still the ancient prophet has proved himself a better seer than Old MOORE, and ZADKIEL, and a score of modern pretenders; better, too, than the moon, which has been singularly at fault this year, wind and rain coming on just as if we never had a change of moon at all." For the present occasion I will only advert to the last line of the quaint old prophecy:

"Tho' thou be sick, thou diest not."

To how many English minds, not naturally superstitious, will these words have a touching interest in connection with the illness of our beloved Prince.—*Once a Week.*

MEDICINAL BOUQUETS.—Let us go out into the highways and hedges, and gather up some medicinal bouquets. There have been medicated bouquets, and fine ladies have sucked them, and perished. There is the fox-glove. The hedges of Somersetshire and Devonshire are perfectly beautiful with it, but in every part of the country you may find patches of it on heath and hedges. It is a midsummer flower, and loves the sides of hills. The flowers gracefully drop their spikes, the upper surface of the leaves being of a beautiful deep green, and the under paler and more downy. From those inodorous leaves, reduced to powder, we obtain the powerful medicine digitalis. It is one of our most valuable sedatives. From this ornamental ash we extract the pure essence, which was once extravagantly commended by physicians, and is admirably adapted for disease. The sweet violet is found in the *Materia Medica*, and in some parts of the country is extensively grown for chemical and medical purposes. On waste grounds and by the road-side you find the common henbane, as powerful and sometimes more useful than opium. In cases of neuralgia, put some leaves in your pipe and smoke it, [illegible] often make one sleepy; the [illegible] extraction is a harmless [illegible]. Another powerful narcotic is the hemlock, which you will find under hedges and in any kind of rubbish; the cup to which the Elain condemned Socrates. The crocus and convolvulus have very decided medical uses. On the ruined walls of old castles you find the clove pink, or gilliflower, once greatly prized by your forefathers, but now chiefly employed to give flavor and color to syrup. Then there are the plants to which the general name of atropa is given, so called from the goddess of destiny, because the effects are so fatal. The chief of these is the belladonna, or deadly nightshade. You may find it in many parts upon calcareous soil. The berries are very alluring, beautiful, and sweet-tasted, and children and careless people have often suffered, even to the loss of life, by eating them. It is said that MACBETH conquered the Danes by mixing night shade with the wine and water he sent them. The first symptoms are those of intoxication, fits of laughter, and violent gestures. Another kind of atropa is the mandragora or mandrake, so called from the supposed resemblance of the root to the human form. Something similar is told of HANNIBAL and the mandrake to the story of MACBETH and the night-shade. MACHIAVEL has made the fabulous powers the subject of a comedy. The queen-like lilies have precious roots whose petals, preserved in spirits, were sovereign remedies for cuts and bruises.

Then there is the basil—we remember heath basil-pot—haunting green sunny banks, and, called the self heal—the pimpernel of many virtues; the camomile, and the feverfue, and the "Devil's bite," for, as an old author says, "the Devil did bite the root out of jealousy, for its great virtue in healing sicknesses."—*London Society.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE GEORGE HUDSON.

GEORGE HUDSON has died in what may be called by comparison easy circumstances, and strange as it may sound, was careful to save a portion of his income and not averse to dwelling on the fact. "It shows what economy and good management will do, you know, and how little a man really wants to enjoy himself, when I tell you that out of the annuity which my good kind friends subscribed for me I have been able to put by £— (naming a small sum) in eighteen months." "But it wasn't given you for that, you know, HUDSON," replied one of his auditors—"it was given to make you thoroughly comfortable, and not to save"—whereupon the whilom Railway King insisted that he had no wants unsupplied, and that he meant to sit in Parliament again yet. His spirit was, to the day of his death, as fresh, sanguine and life-enjoying as a boy's; and when the writer of this notice met him last, a month or two ago, he was confident that he should once more represent Sunderland at the next general election. "The happiest part of my life," he said quite candidly, "was when I stood behind the counter and used the yard measure in my own shop. My ruin was having a fortune left me. I had one of the snuggest businesses in York, and turned over my thirty thousand a year, five-and-twenty per cent. of it being profit, when a relation died and left me a goodish fortune. It was the very worst thing which ever happened to me. It led me into railways, and to all my misfortunes since." This was spoken with infinite cheerfulness and good temper, and was immediately followed by expressions of thankfulness to the friends who had rallied round him in these latter years, and to whom he was indebted for the competence he was enjoying. Mr. GEORGE ELLIOT, the member for North Durham, and Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, of Chipchase-castle, were trustees for, and among the chief subscribers to, the fund raised a year or two ago for Mr. HUDSON by his friends in the north of England, and the proceeds of which insured him an annuity of £600. It was out of this that he made a boast of having put money by, at the same time insisting that his own tastes and habits were simple even in the days of his magnificence. "I do now what I did when I lived at Albert-gate, sir; I always go down to Billingsgate and buy my own fish. I never allowed a servant to do that for me when I could do it for myself, and I never fancied the fish at a fishmonger's when I could see it in large quantities as it came into the market. So, when I was a great man in London, no matter where I'd been the night before or what grand people had been to my house—and nearly everybody was glad to visit me in those days—I used always to get up early and go down to Billingsgate and choose my fish there for the day's use. I did it because I liked it then, and I do it for economy and because I like it now; that's the only difference." There never was a man who had been much before the world who was less reticent about himself than HUDSON. The speeches he made when at the height of his prosperity; the quiet grave in the little Yorkshire church-yard, which he bought for himself long ago, and which he went down to visit from time to time; the social fun he had in former days with "old GEORGE STEPHENSON, the best of fellows and the best of friends;" his civic triumphs as Lord Mayor of York, and the quaint pieces of plate which he insisted that holders of that high office are required to use while at the Mansion House; his dealings with his lady customers when he kept a shop; his visits to the nobility, his victories at railway boards; the way he was run after by the great world of London, and the zest with which he enjoyed the éclat and the fun of it all; the respect with which he was listened to when speaking in the House of Commons; the opinions he had enforced in various great commercial enterprises, and how others were profiting by them, were wont to be quoted and expatiated on by him with a hearty interest that said much for the healthy organization of the man.

An endless series of pictures might be drawn from the career of GEORGE HUDSON in prosperity. Here is one from an eye-witness. The place was the drawing-room of a well-known noble patron of the fine arts, the occasion was a semi-public conversazione connected with national objects, at which representative men—"men who had done something"—were present by the hundred. England's greatest authors, greatest sculptors, greatest painters, greatest inventors, greatest philanthropists, greatest statesmen, greatest physicians, greatest engineers, greatest Captains jostled each other in the crowded rooms. Amid the constellation of celebrities there were two men round whom the crowds circled, let them turn which way they would—bright particular social stars, each with revolving satellites, and both receiving the deference of the great and noble as their right. One was the late Prince Consort, the other was GEORGE HUDSON. They looked rival monarchs, each with his obsequious courtiers round him, and divided pretty equally the honors of the evening. Those who were not able to come within speaking distance of these great men waited patiently, and as near to the charmed circle as they could. Suddenly there was a movement, and a gentleman was seen to pass from the Prince Consort's followers and to make his way to the little court which hemmed in the Railway King. It was like a plenipotentiary carrying a message between neighboring potentates. "The Prince has asked to be introduced to Mr. HUDSON," was buzzed from mouth to mouth, and then men stood on tip-toe to watch the interesting interview. The burly broad-shouldered man in the blue coat with the gilt buttons made his way slowly toward the intellectual-looking, high-bred man who wore the ribbon of the Garter. It was not given to outsiders to hear what passed. There was a bow on the one side and a gracious remark on the other; and then, mercy on us! came a sound seldom heard in that exalted sphere. Ears were surely playing their owners false, for it seemed as if a horse laugh came from the aristocratic holy of holies, and as if the gentlemen near Royalty joined in the unseemly mirth as nearly as etiquette allowed. "What did the Prince say to Mr. HUDSON?" and "What did Mr. HUDSON reply to the Prince?" were now the questions of the night; and then it became known that the Prince Consort, ever anxious to increase his stock of knowledge, had asked Mr. HUDSON's opinion upon atmospheric railways, concerning which there was then much discussion in the scientific world. The oracle spoke freely. "I think they're a humbug, your Royal Highness," was the bluff reply, and its idiomatic directness was almost too much for the gravity of the Prince himself.

Those who knew Mr. HUDSON of late years and since his return from exile, were surprised to find how much innate simplicity of character he retained. It was amazing to find a man who had undergone such startling vicissitudes, and to whom, as it would seem, the hollowness of the world must have been thoroughly proved, enjoying life with a gusto which never flagged, and cracking jokes and telling anecdotes with as much energy and enjoyment as the youngest diner-out. Those who knew him best during the long and poverty-stricken sojourn he was compelled to make abroad, rarely found him down-hearted; and there were few men "better company," after his fashion, than Mr. HUDSON, when the audience was appreciative and the interest in his stories was sympathetic. He was fond of telling the origin of his title of Railway King. "SYDNEY

Smith, Sir, Rev. Sydney Smith, the great wit, first called me the Railway King; and I remember very well that he made a very pretty speech about it, saying that while some monarchs had won their title to fame by bloodshed and by the misery they inflicted on their fellow-creatures, I had come to my throne by my own peaceful exertions, and by a course of probity and enterprise." This was always Hudson's tone. He had been made a victim. There was a great reaction and a great public outcry, and he was the scapegoat; but where were the schemes and enterprises he had favored most? Successful, nearly every one.

THE PEOPLE'S DICTION OF THE FUTURE.

Every improvement in this world brings changes with it which are not all good. We cannot gain a great benefit without the set-off of minor drawbacks; and some such drawbacks may be foreseen as a consequence of the present effort to provide universal education. It is a very good thing that everybody should be able to read and write fluently, and we have no right to grudge to others accomplishments without which we should not feel ourselves to be in the full possession of our senses. Nor are we at present concerned with the apprehension that all people may not make the best use of the gift now pressed upon them. As members of a civilized community they are entitled to claim it as a birthright. Our fears are of a less solemn cast. We are thinking of the change which will inevitably be produced by the influence of book-learning on the vernacular of the laboring classes. Hitherto, though the children go to school, their learning, in country places, at any rate, scarcely intrudes itself on their home life. They learn and they forget, and express themselves very much as though they had never opened a book. But the teaching of the future is to be more thorough, and is to leave its mark. Children are not only to learn to read, but to read as a consequence of having learnt. With this acquisition of power must inevitably spring up an ambition to improve upon the old modes of speech; and the obvious method of doing this will be to adopt the language of books, the books that please an uncultivated taste, in familiar talk. The intercourse of different classes has hitherto been carried on in what may be regarded as different tongues; and where one side has to force its meaning into a narrow and rude vocabulary, this difference is very marked and very shocking to sensitive people. The present plans of education, in so far as they are effectual, must strike a death-blow at the current speech of multitudes. The child will be taught to talk differently from his parents, and will probably be ashamed of broad provincialisms, which, because of their rough force, will stick to his memory like burrs. The world will be a gainer, no doubt, but something will be lost of homely force and humor.

It is not supercilious patronage that makes us value the artless language of the poor; we should, in fact, all be losers if the uneducated classes gave up the habit of striving to express what they mean in their own way. We thus realize what they tell us, the impressions they wish to convey, the views of life which influence them, more vividly than if they aspired to greater grammatical correctness. There is something of the freshness and suggestiveness of a foreign tongue, not only in provincial dialects, but in unfamiliar idioms. Rich and poor cannot converse together without ideas being imparted on either side when to neither is the vehicle of communication stale or hackneyed. So long as there are ranks and degrees, language and manner will show them. There can be no doubt that a corrected phraseology is a step toward social equality; but before all people speak a common tongue at once easy and correct, we shall have a wide-spread use of second-hand language borrowed from books and newspapers, which is of all modes of speech the most frigid and repellant. School books and school training by themselves, when taken as guides, encourage a formality of expression which really keeps people apart more effectually than mere class distinctions. When each speaks in the idiom of his social life, inequalities may be forgotten; but when a man uses only book words, a sense of estrangement is inevitable in the hearer. How irksome is social intercourse with a man or woman who discards the colloquial word for the provincial newspaper substitute—a practice which at present is confined to the people who make a great display of looking down on ignorance and low life, and who are always proving their superiority over the vulgar by using words which they have picked up without being able to assimilate them. Who can enjoy a chat with a man who always talks of women as *females*, and of a man as an *individual*, with whom things are never like but *similar*; who never begins a thing, but always *commences* it; who does not choose, but *elects*; who does not help, but *facilitates*; who does not supply, but *caters*—nor buy, but always *purchases*; who calls a beggar a *mendicant*; with whom a servant is always a *domestic*, when he is not a *menial*; who does not say a thing, but *states* it, and does not end, but *terminates* it; who calls a house a *residence*, in which he does not live, but *resides*; with whom a place is a *locality*, and things do not happen, but *transpire*; with whom a murder is always a *tragedy*, and shocking things are *terrible to relate*. It will be a day of bad omen for the harmonizing of class interests and feelings when this affectation of a choice diction descends from the middle class to artisans and laborers. And yet it seems in the nature of things that this must happen; and hence the rudenesses, roughnesses and quaintnesses of the rustic dialect, which still linger in our ears, acquire a new charm, because they are invested with the pathos of things which are passing away and are not to be recalled.

At present the people have a certain jealousy of long words as promising more than they perform—such as Shakespeare attributes to the clown *Costard*: "Remuneration! O, that's the Latin for three farthings." Or they fancy that such words are somehow vituperative; thus a good Churchwoman, being persuaded by a neighbor to go to the Dissenting chapel, heard a philippic against the Establishment. She did not like it, but bore it with comparative patience till the preacher began calling the parson names; one name, she said, was too bad to mention, but at last she admitted that he had called her pastor an individual. Her instinct was correct; for, in fact, who does like to be called an individual, though it is not, as she may have supposed, a statutable offense? Nor perhaps will a sister Anglican ever convey her meaning nearer to the truth than when she argued, with gentle alliteration, "I like a mild minister," as opposed to the obstreperous piety of Ranters and Hallelujah bands. At any rate, a good many adjectives must be called out to express the same idea "like a book," which must be with her the alternative for some time to come.

It is well to know the meaning of words, but there is also a satisfaction in hearing shrewd good sense assert itself through the blunders of an excusable ignorance. "You have been on the philosophy this morning," says an exasperated mother to her truant son. "I'm sure I haven't," is the muttered denial. "Yes, you have," she sternly rejoins; "I can see it by your trowsers." After all, there are infinitely more people who know the difference of sound between philosophy and velocipede than can define what philosophy really is. There is a clerical anecdote of the late Dr. Wolff bearing on our point. He was in the habit of concluding his sermons with a text declaimed in the original Hebrew. Preaching to a village audience on one occasion, he followed his usual custom. The vicar, calling on a parishioner the following day, invited his comments on the powerful discourse. "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "it was a very grand sermon, and the gentleman thought so himself, for he finished it off with Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" Now the right view of this incident is not to laugh at the man for a blunder, but to admire his insight into the nature of the preacher. Any one who has once heard Dr. Wolff will recall the jubilant emphasis of his delivery, and the enormous self-estimate it conveyed. The letter might be Hebrew poetry, but the spirit of his wind-up was always in strict accordance with the rustic's interpretation of it.

The time is at hand, though we may not all live to see it, when this ingenuous simplicity of ignorance will make way for another sort of the same commodity expressed in another dialect, and probably glossed over after the fashion which is now the especial accomplishment of the classes who characteristically delight to call themselves genteel.—*The Saturday Review.*

Forests of New South Wales.—No country has been more favored by nature with a greater variety and abundance of trees, yielding strong, beautiful and durable timbers, than the colony of New South Wales. With the exception of some parts of the Macquarie, Murrumbidgee, and Murray districts, good kinds of timber can be everywhere obtained. Of late years so much timber has been used for building and fencing, and employed for public works and exportation, that the supply of several valuable kinds has been considerably diminished. The trees, however, cut down for these purposes have been small in number compared with those destroyed since the introduction of the system of choosing land by free selection. Persons taking up land under this system almost invariably choose the more richly wooded places, fine timber-trees being proof of a good soil. It is comparatively but a few years since nearly the whole of the Illawarra basin was covered with magnificent forests, consisting of trees of vast variety and plants of exquisite beauty.

This kind of forest vegetation—locally called in the colony "brush," but more generally understood by "jungle"—is characterized by denseness of growth, the altitude and beautiful dark-green foliage of the trees, the presence of lofty climbing plants, which extend their slender pliant branches to considerable distances, and by this means often embracing, as it were, into one common bond many of the loftiest and largest trees. None of these climbers produce wood of marketable value, although some have stems of at least two feet in diameter. Another characteristic of forests of this description is a thick undergrowth of numerous kinds of ferns and other plants. Palms and tree-ferns abound—the former reaching sometimes a height of at least 130 feet, the latter of from forty to fifty feet. On the stems and branches of the trees numerous kinds of ferns and orchids grow, which, with the other plants referred to, often give the forests quite a tropical appearance. Although such forests as these are confined for the most part to the valleys and banks of rivers eastward of the Great dividing range, yet in some remarkable instances they are found more inland, as at Mount Hay, Mount Wilson and Mount King George, shooting out from the midst of the Blue Mountain Range, like oases in the desert. On these the soil is of the richest kind, composed principally of disintegrated trap, and clad with noble timber trees of a brush character, the undergrowth being chiefly tree and other ferns. These four mountains are the more extraordinary from the fact that they are surrounded in all directions by others of a sandstone formation, covered by a wretched and sterile scrub, and some eucalypts of miserable growth. The soil of all brush-forest country is invariably rich; and whether on the coast or elsewhere, it is the first seized on for cultivation, and the destruction of the natural vegetation follows as a matter of course. From this and other similar causes, nearly the whole of the brush-forests of Illawarra, the Hunter, the Manning, the Hastings, the Bellinger, and the Clarence have been for the greater part cleared; and others, such as those on the Richmond and the Tweed, formerly so extensive, are fast falling victims to the undiscriminating axe of the settler.—*Once a Week.*

Minds with Skylights.—No, I continued, I don't want to have the territory of a man's mind fenced in. I don't want to shut out the mystery of the stars and the awful hollow that holds them. We have done with those hypæthral temples that were open above to the heavens, but we can have attics and skylights to them. Minds with skylights—yes—stop, let us see if we can't get something out of that.

One-story intellects, two-story intellects, three-story intellects with skylights. All fact collectors, who have no aim beyond their facts, are one-story men. Two-story men compare, reason, generalize, using the labors of the fact collectors as well as their own. Three-story men idealize, imagine, predict; their best illumination comes from above, through the skylight. There are minds with large ground floors, that can store an infinite amount of knowledge; some librarians, for instance, who know enough of books to help other people, without being able to make much other use of their knowledge, have intellects of this class. Your great working lawyer has two spacious stories; his mind is clear, because his mental floors are large, and he has room to arrange his thoughts so that he can get at them—facts below, principles above, and all in ordered series; poets are often narrow below, incapable of clear statement, and with small power of consecutive reasoning, but full of light, if sometimes rather bare of furniture, in the attics.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Home, Sweet Home.—In reference to the authorship of the popular ballad, "Home, Sweet Home," the following anecdote may be interesting to your musical readers: I was residing at Milan with my family at the time of the production of the opera of "Anna Bolena." We were very intimate with Mme. Pasta. I well remember her calling one day, and telling us she was very much discontented with her share in the partition of the last scene of the opera, and she added, "You English have so many beautiful airs which you sing among yourselves, that I am sure you could help me." My mother, who was a very fine musician, mentioned "Home, Sweet Home!" as a song which its own air and words, and Miss Paton's singing, had made very popular in England. She sang it, and Mme. Pasta, sitting down to the piano-forte, said, "It will do. I am sure it will do." Donizetti adopted it accordingly, and thanked us for having got him out of his difficulty. As to the authorship, not having any musical books about me, I can only express a vague remembrance that it appeared first in a collection of foreign songs, with English words. The music, I believe, was arranged by Bishop, and the words were either by Baily or Thomas Moore. The air was Sicilian, and I particularly remember saying to Mme. Pasta that it was curious that an Italian air should get back to its "home" through an English medium.—*The Athenæum.*

Dickens' Account of the Death of Grip.—You will be greatly shocked (the letter is dated Friday evening, March 12, 1841,) and grieved to hear that the Raven is no more. He expired today at a few minutes after 12 o'clock at noon. He had been ailing for a few days, but we anticipated no serious result, conjecturing that a portion of the white paint he swallowed last Summer might be lingering about his vitals without having any serious effect upon his constitution. Yesterday afternoon he was taken so much worse that I sent an express for the medical gentleman, (Mr. Herring,) who promptly attended, and administered a powerful dose of castor oil. Under the influence of this medicine, he recovered so far as to be able at 8 o'clock P. M. to bite Topping. His night was peaceful. This morning at daybreak he appeared better, received (agreeably to the doctor's directions) another dose of castor oil, and partook plentifully of some warm gruel, the flavor of which he appeared to relish. Toward 11 o'clock he was so much worse that it was found necessary to muffle the stable-knocker. At half-past or thereabout, he was heard talking to himself about the horse and Topping's family, and to add some incoherent expressions which are supposed to have been either a foreboding of his approaching dissolution, or some wishes relative to the disposal of his little property, consisting chiefly of halfpence which he had buried in different parts of the garden. On the clock striking twelve he appeared slightly agitated, but he soon recovered, walked twice or thrice along the coach-house, stopped to bark, staggered, exclaimed "Hallo old girl!" (his favorite expression,) and died. He behaved throughout with a decent fortitude, equanimity and self-possession, which cannot be too much admired. I deeply regret that being in ignorance of his danger I did not attend to receive his last instructions. Something remarkable about his eyes occasioned Topping to run for the doctor at 12. When they returned together our friend was gone. It was the medical gentleman who informed me of his decease. He did it with great caution and delicacy, preparing me by the remark that "a jolly queer start had taken place."—*From the Life of Charles Dickens by John Forster.*

NOTES ABOUT CUBA.

The African Slave Trade—Its History and Suppression—The Present Revolution—Spanish Rule as It Is.

To present in a compact form the grievances of Cuba to the present Congress of the United States is the purpose of a pamphlet issued under the above title by Francisco V. Aguilera and Ramon Cespedes. Without commenting critically on its contents—save to say that it is rather more temperate in tone than generally are statements of this character—we present a plain analysis of the subject, as stated by the Commissioners, who sign themselves as representing the Republic of Cuba.

The African slave trade in Cuba first drew the attention of England in 1817, and Great Britain paid to Spain £400,000, the latter solemnly engaging to discontinue the traffic in slaves. Spain, however, tolerated the importation of slaves, though from time to time royal mandates were issued urging the prosecution of the clandestine importation of slaves. England, finding how ineffectual were the attempts of Spain to discontinue this nefarious traffic, urged the mother country to stronger efforts, and then followed the orders of 1826, 1832, and of 1835. The transportation of negroes continued, and in 1838 the British Government repeated her demands for the cessation of the trade in 1841. Then Spain engaged to pass a law within two months after a ratification of the treaty of 1835, but it took until 1845 before the law was passed. Its inefficiency was so evident that as late as 1860 Great Britain induced Spain to pass a new law, apparently much more rigorous in its character, but which was not enforced. The Commissioners declare that "the slave trade flourished up to the breaking out of the Cuban revolution in 1868, and it was only when the confusion caused by the latter event became general over the island that an impediment was placed to a trade which had been officially condemned in Madrid, but which had always been encouraged by its delegates in Cuba." Messrs. Aguilera and Cespedes assert that prior to the period of revolution any attempts as of protesting against the continuance of the slave trade, when brought before the notice of the Spanish authorities in Cuba by the Cubans, resulted in their exile, as dangerous innovators. They cite an association formed in 1865, by permission of the Captain-General, its aim being the complete and final suppression of the African slave-trade, but that the Spaniards, mostly slave traders, became alarmed; accusations of revolutionists being brought against the association, the Captain-General withdrew his permission. Representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico, sent to Madrid as late as 1866, who demanded that the African slave trade should be declared piracy, returned home again, having effected absolutely nothing. What was the exact feeling in Spain in regard to the abolition of slavery on the island, the Commissioners endeavor to explain. They state that it was only after 1868 that something like an abolition scheme was commenced by Spain, rather proposed to soften European opinions than from any deep conviction of its right. The law passed by the Cortes in June, 1870, through the Colonial Minister, declared free:

1. Those born after the publication of the law.
2. Those who have served in the Spanish Army, and those who have assisted the troops during the present insurrection.
3. Those who at the date of publication of the law may have attained the age of sixty years, and others when they attain it.
4. The slaves of the Government, and those known as *emancipados*.
5. Those who have been cruelly punished when their owners are punished by law for the offense.
6. Those who are not registered as slaves in the census to be taken on the 31st of December, 1870.

The Commissioners allege that the benefit derived by this law is almost null—that, in fact, it is only the *emancipados*, or slaves belonging to the State—very few in number—who can enjoy their liberty; that those born a few months after the period which gives them liberty, by means of false records have been almost invariably retained in servitude; that as to flogging slaves, "causes of punishment giving freedom," there is a law in Cuba relative to correcting slaves which allows the owner to inflict twenty-five lashes when he wants to, without incurring any risk for cruelty. But the representatives of Cuba in the United States insist that these laws are not, nor ever will be, put into execution, and that it is a dead letter in Cuba. By article 20 of the law, the Government was bound to issue a special ordinance for its execution, but as yet it has issued no such ordinance. So positive is this that not even a census of the slaves has ever been taken, for on the 10th of July last Señor Labra called the Minister to account for the nonfulfillment of the law. There is one law (article 21) prohibiting children under fourteen years old from being separated from their mothers. The Abolition Society of Madrid copies from a late Havana journal the following: "For sale, *together or apart*, a negress, washer, ironer and cook; has one daughter twelve years old, another seven, and a son, eleven years old." Here is one, however, from the *Diario de la Marina*, of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, of last year: "For sale, a negress, delivered ten days ago; a good washer, ironer and hair-dresser; has a good and abundant supply of milk; *without the child*." Without making any more comment on this than to say, that if true, it is brutal and horrible to a degree, the contrast is given by the twenty-fourth article of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, which declares "all the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free;" and it is asserted that there is not a single slave in the territory where the Cuban banner is now struggling for existence.

In a chapter entitled "Inferences Drawn from President Grant's Message," the hope is entertained that the recommendation addressed to Congress, that laws shall be enacted "preventing American citizens from possessing, directly or indirectly, slaves," will be enforced. It asks, however, whether slaves taken from American citizens in such a case can be turned over to the Spanish authorities, and inquires, "Will it allow its citizen to be despoiled of his property for the benefit of the spoiler, and not for the emancipation of the slave?" For, believing slavery in Cuba to exist with no possible chance of future liberation of the slave, they argue that the United States should insist upon the freedom of all slaves owned by American citizens.

If the revolution in Cuba may be treated lightly by Spain, very certainly it has cost her no small amount of blood and treasure. According to the Commissioners, from the 1st of December, 1868, to 1st of December, 1871, over 60,000 soldiers have been sent from Spain (*Diario de la Marina*, Dec. 6.) That is about 20,000 men per year. To this must be added nine regiments and some thirty companies of contra-guerrillas which numbered some 12,000 a year ago of Volunteers scattered over the island, they amount to 40,000. The losses of the Spanish Army, whether from killed in battle or from sickness, is apparently fearful. The Madrid papers of October last stated that since the commencement of the war 30,700 men and 1,745 officers have died. The expenses, according to the *Diario de la Marina*, are something startling. They sum up $70,339,663, or almost $23,500,000 per annum, not counting other outlays increasing it some $6,000,000 a year, the calculation being that it costs Spain $1,172 about, for every soldier for each year. How Spain manages to get over this drain on her coffers, is explained in this way. The general budget for the island for the fiscal year 1871-72, as to income, is represented at $40,061,[illegible], the expenditures at $27,451,570, showing a net revenue of $12,610,[illegible]. But this balance, the Minister proposes to apply to the war, and if the Cuban account of the expenses of this conflict are true, and the Commissioners assert, on the authority of the Colonial Minister, to cover the deficits of former years, and other extraordinary expenses of the war, he requests the "power" to establish such duties and taxes as the necessities of the war may require, and to use credit for raising money for the Treasury of Cuba." That is, by extraordinary taxes on Cuba.

The condition of the revolution is a special chapter devoted to a statement of the number of Cubans in arms, stated to be 10,000, scattered in small bands from Santiago de Cuba to the districts of the Five Cities. The want of arms and ammunition, it is asserted, is their great want. The disparity of forces, considering the guerrilla character of the war, is not so important. They insist that they have held their own, and quoting from sources of information derived from their officers, give an account of thirteen small engagements—perhaps skirmishes—noticed by the Spanish authorities, as having occurred during last September. Evidently this warfare is of a most harassing character, the superior forces of the Spaniards giving them not much advantage, owing to their ignorance of the country. Some few letters from the Spanish soldiers, translated in the book, show that it is by no means an agreeable fight, (such things, in fact, rarely are,) and that the Spaniards are prone to surprises at any time.

Spanish rule in Cuba is treated at some length, and an endeavor is made to prove that it only exists in the name. It states that the island is virtually in the hands of the Volunteers, and declares that all the outrages are due to them. That Spanish Generals sent there, such as Gens. Morris, Bu[illegible]cta, Pelaez and Letona, were forced to escape from the island, because they were not cruel enough in their treatment of Cubans. For the same reason the Captain-General, Dulce, the representative of the late Spanish Revolutionary Government, was forced to return to the Peninsula; that De Rodas, after they had tried to make him their instrument, on his refusal, was obliged by the Volunteers to leave for Spain. Valmaseda, the Commissioners assert, through the strength of his unparalleled barbarities, is the idol of the Volunteers. When in May last, in his address to the Cortes, Amadeus proposed some rather conciliatory measures, clothed in rather kinder language than usual, the *Voz de Cuba*, alleged to be the organ of the Volunteers, received this address with contempt, openly defying the home Government, and refusing to acknowledge their right to interfere in the matter. The case of Clemente Zenea is produced at length. About the middle of 1870, Don Nicolas Azcarate, authorized by the Spanish Government, came to New-York to offer the Cubans here a general amnesty, on certain conditions. These conditions the representatives of Cuba in New-York rejected. The envoy, however, distrustful whether his message had been sent to Cespedes, of his own accord sent to Cuba Clemente Zenea, who was provided with a safe conduct signed by the Spanish Minister at Washington. Zenea saw Cespedes, who also declined the propositions. Zenea, on leaving the island, was captured by the Volunteers, and, notwithstanding the Duke de la Torre "telegraphed to the authorities in Havana to have the safe conduct given to Zenea, in the name of the Regent of the Kingdom and of the Supreme Government of the nation respected"—the authorities in Havana were powerless, and on the 15th of August, after eight months' imprisonment, Zenea was shot. Carlos Gonzalez Boet, Major of Infantry, for certain atrocities of a frightful character, was arrested by the Spanish Government in Cuba and Court-martialed. His crimes merited shooting; he was, however, condemned to six years on the chain-gang. The Volunteers remonstrated. As his victims had been only Cubans, he was acquitted. A fearful case is cited of one Jose Dominguez, a Captain of Spanish infantry, tried and condemned to death because he had cut off the ears and tongue of a man supposed to be an insurgent, and had invited some fellow-officers to this dainty repast. This Dominguez was, however, pardoned by special order of the King.

The late riot of the Volunteers, with the shooting of the eight boys, and the penalty of the chain-gang inflicted on thirty-two others, is stated at length. The Spanish Congress is described as bowing to the pressure of the Volunteers, and dreading their acknowledged power, and the Commissioners state that as to the Cabinets which succeed each other in Spain with the rapidity of the kaleidoscope, not one of them is ashamed of the character of the new war raging in Cuba, for they all promise to continue it in its same spirit until the Cubans are exterminated. It concludes the chapter on Spanish anarchy in Spain by declaring that a special decoration, the Cross of Cuba, now glitters on the breast of each of the thirty-two Volunteers who fired the volley which killed the eight students, who may or may not have scratched the glass which covered a niche on Castañon's tomb. The last chapter, styled "Conclusion," is an ardent appeal to the United States, summing up Cuban grievances. It implores the United States not to clasp "the bloody hand of such a nation as Spain." It claims that its ardent desire to free the slave should entitle it to sympathy, and, pleading for the very least belligerent rights, ends as follows: "Would it not be an act worthy of the great Union to extend the hand of friendship to this people who, following in its footsteps, aspires to a place among the free people of America?"

MAGAZINES.

—*Old and New* for January has been delayed in its publication, owing to the issue of the Christmas number, which evidently monopolized much of the interesting matter which otherwise would have appeared in the regular number. "Modern English Novels," by Henry W. Bellows, is a discriminating criticism of the various works of Mrs. Whitney, particularly *Hitherto*, which he considers as especially characteristic of New-England. "The Hymn of Cleanthes," by Edward Beecher, D. D., is a careful translation and analysis of this old Greek hymn, the thoughts embodied in it, and the singular religious belief of its author. "The Pilgrim's Tale," by Wild Edgerton, is a somewhat perplexing story, and "Ups and Downs," by Dr. Hale, continues interesting. "The Organ Blower," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a pleasing and highly imaginative poem. The "Record of Progress" and "The Examiner" close the list of contents.

—The first number of the *City*, a new magazine, has been issued. Possessing a handsome appearance, it promises to be a decided success. The articles are of a diversified character, all instructive and entertaining. In illustrating this number four different processes have been used with good results. The Albertype and Actinic processes present new features, and though they lack the clear defined outlines of steel or wood engravings, are pleasing in their softness. The comparatively small expense occasioned in their production is a strong reason for their continuance. Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley and J. E. Hilgard contribute articles of much interest, while the sketches by Julian Hawthorne, W. C. Wyckoff and Dr. Bellows are especially noticeable.

—The *American Historical Record* is the title of another new periodical, under the editorial management of Benson J. Lossing. The name of the magazine indicates its peculiar features, but besides purely historical questions, it also intends to treat ethnological, geographical and numismatical subjects, all of which have an indirect bearing on the philosophy of history. The present number contains an illustrated account of "Catamount Tavern at Bennington, Vermont," with a number of rare autograph letters.

—The *American Naturalist* contains an illustrated account of "Mammoth Cave and its Inhabitants," by A. S. Packard, Jr., and F. N. Putnam, the result of extended investigation, in which the anomalous forms of animal life found in the cave are classified and described. There are also several readable papers on scientific subjects.

—The *Lakeside Monthly* is entirely filled with the "Story of Chicago." Its past glory, its present misery and its future magnificence are severally presented in all their different aspects, making a very readable number, and will answer admirably for future reference.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* has a very able article on "Broad and Narrow Gauges for Railroads," a description of the pneumatic dispatch tubes in use in London, besides a number of other papers of technical and general interest.

The Police Mutual Aid Association.

The Police Mutual Aid Association yesterday elected the following officers: President, Wm. H. Lefferts, Sergeant Twenty-sixth Precinct; Secretary, John H. Hooker, Sergeant Twenty-sixth Precinct; Investigating Committee, Sergt. John H. Kelly, Fourth Precinct; Sergt. H. P. Whitcomb, Nineteenth Precinct; Patrolman John Dunn, Eighth Precinct; Capt. R. S. Thompson, Atlantic Dock Police, Brooklyn, and Patrolman Abraham Turkey, Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn. The Association has lost thirteen members by death during the past quarter; receipts, collected during that time, $8,[illegible]; disbursements, $8,048; number of members in good standing, 1,788. During the year 1871 the Association lost [illegible] members by death, and paid to their families $20,[illegible].

Death of Two Centenarians.

Daniel Sullivan, who died at No. 478 Pearl-street on the 4th of January, was one hundred and three years old. He was born in the seaport town of Kenmare, in the County Kerry, Ireland. At the age of seventy-three he signed the temperance pledge, which he kept inviolate. He was married at the age of forty-two to a lady of nineteen, and had eight children, four of whom came to this country twenty-two years ago with their parents, but only one son and one daughter, with the mother, survive the old gentleman. Up to a year ago, at which time he was knocked down and injured in Chatham-street by a wagon, he was remarkably active, and did the work of an able-bodied man. He was buried at Calvary Cemetery.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., Ellen Moran, of No. 157 Mott-street died, aged one hundred years. She was born in the Parish of Dunshaughlin, Ireland, and came to this country twenty-five years ago. She was married at twenty, and had twelve children, three of whom are living. Her mother, who died in Ireland, lived to the age of one hundred and ten years. Her remains were taken for interment to Calvary Cemetery.

CHILDREN OF THE SAWDUST.

How Circus Apprentices are Treated, And How They Are Taught Their Business.

Many of our readers, we fancy, have often seen and admired the pretty children whose graceful performances in the circus ring are always to very many people, by far the most pleasing portion of the entertainment. There is, however, a popular belief that these children are cruelly treated to make them learn these various tricks, which some suppose to be hurtful to the infant frame. And this consideration of course detracts much from the pleasure that tender-hearted people would otherwise feel in witnessing the performances. The fact is that the things a child is taught to do in the ring are almost the same things that nine out of ten healthy children are continually doing on the greensward of the village common, or on the carpeted floors of the parental parlors—or, best of all, it, on, over, under, and about the straw and hay-mows at the barnyard, or on the sweet-scented clover that fills the "bay" in the huge old barn itself. Your own little boy,—dear, kind-hearted Madam, who gazes so pitifully at the little circus child-man,—[illegible] well-developed young chap, will stand on his head, with his boots in the air, or pitch himself head-over-heels a hundred times a day—[illegible] himself busy every half his waking hours—if only he has got some place where he can do it and not hurt himself. What your boy does is almost precisely what is done by the circus children, only they are taught to accomplish their feats in the most easy and graceful way.

The cruelty is a thing of the past, and the sufferings of gymnastic and equestrian apprentices of the present day are purely suppositious. In former times, however, things were very different; there is no doubt that years ago the horses and other trained animals exhibited in public were "broken" by the persistent use of the whip, and the performing children were taught their duties by the same amiable means. We have changed all that—the potency of the law of kindness and common sense in the breaking and training of horses was discovered by the circus people themselves, and the world-wide propagation of the new method by Rarey and other masters of the art, thoroughly broke up the old one many years ago, both with professional equestrians and with horse-lovers generally. It having been found that horses could be trained by kindness, it gradually dawned upon the child-whipping managerial mind that possibly human beings were amenable to the same general laws, and that perhaps in their case kisses might prove more effective than curses. The experiment was tried—need it hardly be said with complete success—and the noble horse having been rescued from the lap of the lash, the emancipation of the children from the same dreaded monitor speedily follows.

The adult performers of the present day tell, however, some fearful stories of their early apprenticeship, under the old system. James M. Nixon, a well-known circus manager, was apprenticed to old Turner, one of the old-fashioned rough school of managers, and father of Napoleon B. Turner and other children who became distinguished in the profession. Nixon says he was seldom spoken to without both an oath and a blow, and that the huge lash of the heavy riding-whip cracked about his ears all day, from the time it woke him from his sleep in the all-too-early morning to the hour it sent him tingling and revengeful to his wretched bunk at night. William Dutton, lately playing at the Fourteenth-street Circus, who learned the business with Stone, another of the tyrant managers, tells the same story—nothing but blows, oaths and kicks from morning till night, to which was added also no inconsiderable amount of wholesome starvation.

The children of the ring are put into training as soon as they can fairly walk, though in these days it is not usual to see a boy or lass under five or six years introduced in public in the acrobatic business. In the case of equestrians, however, the case is different—some ambitious riders bringing their offspring before the public much younger than this. For instance, little Alexander, the son of Mellville, the Australian, has ridden in an act with his father since he was twenty months old, and he has never yet met with an accident more serious than happens to any boy who "stubs his toe" against a stone.

The first acts in which the little ones are allowed to appear before an audience are what are technically known as "acrobatic," or "posturing" scenes. Those who watch these performances carefully will notice that the youngest ones of the party have very little to do, save to stand in the proper "position" and receive an occasional toss from the senior member of the group, which toss or throw sometimes looks as if very carelessly administered, but which is in reality done with the greatest care and gentleness. In fact, the modern system of teaching the business by emulation, instead of by threats and blows, makes the youngsters so ambitious that they are always begging to be taught new "acts," and nine out of ten of the trifling falls they get in the ring are brought on by the attempt to accomplish more than they are really at the time capable of achieving. The love of applause is inborn with us all, and jealousy sometimes rankles in the baby bosoms of these spangled little ones, that they would, if unchecked in their mad career, often break their tiny necks in trying to out-do each other. To many an ambitious youngster the greatest possible known punishment is being debarred the privilege of appearing with his summer companions in colored and tinseled finery, and exhibiting his hard-earned accomplishments to the applauding multitude. Most of the children in the profession at present are the offspring of performers, who are not afraid to have them taught the business as the teaching is now done. Formerly many "circus actors," particularly the mothers, would rather have laid their little ones in their coffins than see them brought up to the business of their parents. Remembering the blows and stripes of their own apprenticeship, few mothers could bear the thought of doing and leaving their tender babes exposed to the brutality of which they had themselves had such sad experience. It was for this reason that formerly many children were taken as circus apprentices from almshouses or from degraded parents in whom the love of rum had extinguished all sparks of parental affection, and who would be consoled by a few dollars for the loss of their too-often unwelcome urchins. These unfortunate youngsters were, for the most part, "adopted" by irresponsible men, who, only too frequently, instead of properly teaching them the profession would discard them as soon as they outgrew the "baby business," and leave them to shift for themselves, while they sought younger victims. Children "adopted out" in this manner by greedy and selfish "Four-sisters," were almost invariably treated in the most brutal manner, and seldom failed to run away from their masters as soon as age and experience had brought sufficient intelligence and knowledge of the world. Apprentices of this kind are seldom taken now, though only last week there was a suit in one of our City Courts brought to recover, not the child, but money damages, from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for binding the infant out to a lady in the circus business. No cruelty to the little one was alleged; it was simply a barefaced attempt by a drunken woman, who had deserted her boy and left it to be taken care of by public charity, to recover money from the guardians of the City's poor for doing the best they knew for the lad. Happily the Judge looked upon the matter in its proper light, and the unblushing plaintiff was sent out of Court with a severe reprimand.

Many of the younger members of the trade at the present time are children of deceased riders or gymnasts, who have died happy in the knowledge that the friends who have adopted their "kids" will treat them as kindly and teach them their business just as thoroughly as though the parent was present overlooking the lessons in the flesh. Who that has read Dickens' *Hard Times*, will forget the kindly offers of the Sleary, and the women of his "horse-riding" troupe, to adopt and teach the business to little Sissy Jupe, whose father, the whilom clown of the establishment, had, in a fit of despondency, run away from her. And who will forget how these riding and tumbling people, so heartily despised by Mr. Gradgrind, "the man of hard facts," afterward did that same hard man a most essential service by concealing his felon son, and smuggling him out of the country, being moved by no hope or promise of reward, but only by their simple gratitude to the man who, despite his hardness and harshness to them, had yet been kind to little Cecilia, who was, when a very small [illegible] themselves.

In gymnastics the youngsters are first taught some simple posturing and the balancing positions, then comes what is technically known as the "split," which consists in spreading the feet apart till the legs are at exact right angles with the upright body, a feat which any lissome lad or lass of six weather lessons can do almost without practice. Next they are taught "bending," which means to throw the head back as far as possible toward the heels; this being learned, a brawny person places his hand under the back of the youngster, when a slight toss, by throwing the feet over the head, transforms the "bend" into a "somersault." When the child has mastered the backward and forward "somersault" the hardest of his education as a "tumbler" is over. The other feats come easily by practice—"vaulting," "[illegible] leaps," spring-board somersaults, "flip-flaps," "hand-springs," "cart-wheels," and the like are learned in a few months.

If the young person, either male or female, is to learn the tight-rope business, he or she is put, as one might suppose, exercised at first on a low rope stretched near the ground. On the contrary, the pupil is placed at once on a rope at as great an elevation as is required in the regular performances, and from the very first learns the business as it must afterward be done. There are two reasons for this—first, it accustoms the novice at once to the height; and, second, it gives space for the employment of the "balance pole," a long bar of twelve to twenty feet in length, and which, were the rope stretched low, would constantly embarrass the learner by striking the ground on either side. As it is absolutely necessary to future success that the performer should be perfectly bold and self-possessed, and not become timid by reason of hurts received in the falls which at first are unavoidably many, men are stationed on either side the rope, into whose ever-ready arms the youngster falls, and so never comes to serious grief however frequent are the tumbles.

When children first essay to ride alone, a heavy leather belt is buckled round the waist; from this belt a long and strong cord passes through a ring in the top of the "mast" or "carrier," and the free end is held in the hand of the "ring-master." If, being thus protected, the young master loses his feet, an instantaneous pull upon the cord draws him flat down on the back of the horse, and by no stretch of infantile ingenuity can he get under the animal's heels.

The apprentices frequently learn to ride the "pony act," in which the tiny pattern of a man, dressed as a jockey or a courier, urges on his steed with his drill and other devices of his little cap. This act is always ridden on two ponies, and the young rider will contrive to slip and fall between his miniature steeds, while a thrill of horror pervades the crowd, who applaud most lustily when the next minute, the plucky little fellow regains his feet, picks up the whip and drives on faster than ever. The compassionate audience need not waste their sympathies, however; this fall is merely one of the "tricks of the trade," introduced simply for "effect" and the cord, before described, would not let the rider fall if he wanted to. On the whole, the improvements in the manner of training children for this sort of life is most marked and commendable. It is not a business to which every parent would care to bring up his little ones, but after all "people must be amused," and every one of these circus children is a thousand times better off in having an honest, though perhaps humble, trade than are the thousands of miserable little waifs that swarm in our streets and alleys, whose present condition is utter poverty, and whose surest expectation of a rise in life is grounded upon hopes of a future of successful and undetected thievery.

One word more—many persons suppose that "circus riders" are invariably and inevitably given to drunkenness and dissipation. Never was there a more unjust aspersion—there are black sheep everywhere, but there is quite as great a proportion of true, honest, sober, kindly, loving mothers and faithful husbands in this as in any other line of life—their misfortune in this regard is the same as that of the theatrical profession, viz., that, owing to their public lives, every scandal in their ranks is known and magnified, while people in quieter walks of life may, perhaps, be ten times more licentious, and yet not one-tenth as notorious.

The artist who has to back a fiery horse at night, or do a trapeze performance at a height so great that a fall from his dizzy perch would be almost certain death, is not likely to make his nerve, or loosen his grip, by the use of intoxicating liquors, as there are few instances of habitual drunkenness among this class of professionals.

Matters at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 11.

The Navy-yard presents quite a lively appearance at this time. About 1,200 workmen are employed in the several departments. The recruiting service is active, a large number of men being shipped weekly. The monitor *Canonicus* is lying at the yard, taking on her stores, and she will soon be ready for sea; the side-wheel wooden frigate *Powhatan* is taking on board her battery of seventeen guns, and her stores, and will be ready for sea at the same time with the *Canonicus*. The screw-frigate *Richmond* is having her old boilers taken out, the new ones are ready to be put in; she will not have her repairs completed as early as the other vessels mentioned. The four iron-clads are being painted and refitted in accordance with orders from Washington. No new officers have as yet reported at this station.

The Proposed Underground Railroad—The Scheme Submitted by Mr. Benedict.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Benedict, last Thursday, for an underground railroad in this City, is the latest of many similar schemes with which Mr. Vandenburg has vexed the Legislature during the past six years. It proposes to build a sort of double-barreled tunnel under Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, thence up Fourth-avenue to Forty-second-street, and from that point it is to run on the same level as the proposed sunken track of the Harlem Road, into Westchester County. A large depot is to be constructed under Union-square, and an eastern branch will strike off there up Broadway to Ninth-avenue, and continue under the avenue to its terminus at the north end of the island. The total width of the tunnel is to be thirty-two feet, its depth below the surface eighteen feet. The bill is nearly identical with that already introduced by the Beach or Pneumatic Road Company, and Mr. Vandenburg is preparing to contest this Company's bill on the ground that they have stolen his plans. The indications are that the fate of both bills will be as nearly identical as their plans. Mr. Vandenburg wants a capital of $10,000,000 to start on, and incorporates a large number of prominent gentlemen of this City, whose names, it appears, have been mostly used without their knowledge or consent. Several of these are known to favor a different plan for an underground railroad from that proposed by Mr. Vandenburg, and a bill is now in course of preparation, and will be introduced shortly, which is intended to embody the essential points of those now before the Legislature, and be free from those objectionable features which, up to the present time, have caused Gov. Hoffman to veto all bills of this character.

The New-York Printing Company—The Sale Is Postponed.

Pursuant to adjournment, argument was to have been heard, yesterday, in Special Term of the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice Barbour, on the motion to postpone the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company at the suit of the Ocean Bank. At the hour to which the hearing had been adjourned, it was announced to the Court that both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Clinton, who represented the estate of the late James B. Taylor in opposition to the sale, were absent in consequence of illness. On formal motion of counsel for the Ocean Bank, Chief-Justice Barbour thereupon denied the order staying sale.

Officers of the Union League Club.

At the annual election of the Union League Club, the following officers were elected:

President—William J. Hoppin.

Vice-Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, Salem H. Wales, William A. Booth, William T. Blodgett, Thomas B. Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander T. Stewart, Joseph B. Varnum, R. B. Minturn, Daniel F. Appleton, William Orton, David Dows.

Secretary—George H. B. Hill.

Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

Executive Committee—Sinclair Tousey, Josiah M. Fiske, J. Langdon Ward, H. E. Pancher, Charles Lanier.

Committee on Admissions—N. Pendleton Hosack, Albert P. Man, Parke Handy, William H. Maxwell, Nathaniel P. Bailey, William H. Bridgman, Charles G. Landon.

Committee on Publications—Benjamin Collins, George B. Butler, T. M. Cheeseman, Robert Bliss, Henry White, Jeremiah Lothrop, Watson F. Case.

Library Committee—Rush C. Hawkins, John H. Platt, Charles McMillan, David G. Francis, Henry D. Sedgwick, J. M. Bundy, Elwood E. Thorne.

Committee on Art—George P. Putnam, Cyrus Butler, W. Whittredge, J. Q. A. Ward, Samuel P. Avery, George A. Baker, Eastman Johnson.

Committee on Political Reform—Dexter A. Hawkins, George Bliss, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, John D. Lawson, Charles Collins, Joseph W. Howe, George W. Blunt, Charles Watrous, William K. Pritchard, William H. H. Moore, Horace M. Ruggles, William Lalmbeer, Jr., John I. Davenport.

Auditors—George C. Mason, Justin A. Bliss, Benjamin S. Walcott.

Arrest of a Swindler—Capture of a Letter-Writing Swindler.

For some time past, Detectives Farley and Dunn, of the Central Police, have been in search of a miscreant who has been amusing himself by sending insolent letters to ladies who are forced, by their necessities, to advertise for situations. Some of these ladies made complaints of the fact at the office of the newspaper in which they advertised. The letters were all identical in handwriting and phraseology, and signed by "H. Vere," which proved them the work of one person, a description of whom was finally obtained. On Friday a decoy-letter was sent, which led to his arrest at the Grand Central Hotel. At Police Head-quarters he was searched, but nothing was found to indicate that he was the person desired. Detective Farley pretended that he had been instructed, showing the prisoner to have been a desperate thief—the contrary of which his handwriting alone would prove. The accused wrote from Farley's dictation a short note, in which he was made to use such letters and figures as appeared most frequently in the obnoxious epistles. When he had finished, one of these was shown him, and he acknowledged that he had written it. His name is C. H. Asbury. His residence was refused to the public by the detectives. He is said to be a married physician, moving in respectable society. His captors were not sure of their ability to show that he had committed any offense under the law, but they held him.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Haws, of the Seventh Regiment, has resigned his commission. This will be much regretted by Mr. Haws' many friends, for he has always been a favorite in the regiment and an earnest and painstaking officer. Never conspicuous, Col. Haws was always at his post and did all in his power to maintain the high reputation of the command. Many years of active service as a member of the organization gave Mr. Haws prestige with his comrades, and his retirement is naturally a subject of regret. Few officers leave the ranks of the Seventh without sorrow, and the present separation must be very painful to the late Lieutenant-Colonel. Since the announcement of this change considerable speculation has been indulged in regarding the candidates, but the concensus fairly appears to be rather quiet. Capt. George W. Smith, the senior of the regiment, and so long senior officer of his rank in the regiment, naturally comes up as the best and most available candidate, but he has declined the position, else the vote for him would undoubtedly be unanimous, for no one is more a favorite than he. It is understood now that Ex-Major Moday will accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, if tendered him, and as Major George Moore Smith has signified his intention of resigning all claims in Mr. Moday's favor, the choice will apparently fall upon him. Why the Seventh should fall back upon an ex-officer when there are so many talented active members of the Board is difficult to explain. Promotions should of necessity go to active members, else the line officers will have no ambition, for a vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy gives the "step" to no less than five members. But we suppose there are reasons for the movement only known to insiders.

Company K, (Fisk Guard,) of the Ninth Regiment, have effectually checked all rumors that the death of Col. Fisk would lead that organization to abandon the regiment he commanded by adopting a series of resolutions, in which they pledge themselves to continue their interest in the Ninth Regiment, and give a hearty support toward maintaining the drill and discipline of the organization. This action is quite right and praiseworthy. All of the companies in the regiment have held meetings since Col. Fisk's shocking death, and have manifested a determination to work harder than ever in order to increase the efficiency of the Ninth, and dispel any wrong impressions as to the future of the command. We have it from good authority that the new Colonel to be elected will be a gentleman well known in the City, who commands the esteem of the members, and will exercise a good influence over the organization. This is as it should be, for the Ninth did nobly during the war. The Veteran organization also intends giving material aid toward recruiting the regiment, in hopes of keeping up its effective strength. From all this, it would appear that the Ninth will gain new strength instead of losing it.

At an election held by Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening last, Lieut. H. K. White, of F Company, was unanimously elected Captain, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Chas. W. Swift. The Captain elect has been connected with the regiment for many years, having served in the war, and has repeatedly proved himself a good soldier. We congratulate the Company in securing the services of a valuable an officer.

At the annual meeting of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, held on Tuesday evening, the following civil officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Lieut. A. Ritchie; Secretary, Corp. H. Drisler, Jr.; Recruiting Committee, Sergt. E. A. Younes, Private F. B. Wilmerding, Private W. R. Humphrey; Court-martial, Lieut. A. Ritchie, President; Sergt. W. H. Randolph, Corp. H. Drisler, Jr., Corp. David Nash, (Clerk,) Private J. B. Reynolds; Armory Committee, Sergt. J. C. Wilmerding, Sergt. R. D. Townsend, Sergt. F. H. Lowerre; Finance Committee, Lieut. J. Lenox Huggins, Private F. S. Wilmerding, Private E. G. Wilson.

The annual report of Adjt.-General Mc Blair, of Maryland, has just been made. Of the entire body of uniformed volunteer troops organized in 1867 and two following years, only a few scattered fragments remain. Of the thirty-three companies of cavalry organized into regiments and battalions, and described in connection with the rest of the establishment as prosperous and flourishing in the last report from this office, sixteen have broken up and dispersed, and the condition of many of those that are left is not encouraging. The artillery battalion, composed of three batteries of four pieces each, splendidly equipped with the State quota of Napoleon guns, provided by the Federal Government, well commanded and well drilled in artillery practice, has long since ceased to exist, and under the favor of the honorable Secretary of War, the guns, caissons, artillery-wagons and horses have been consigned to the temporary custody of the United States authorities at Pikesville Arsenal, subject to the order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Of the seventeen regiments, more or less complete, borne on the rolls at the date of the last report, the Fifth alone has preserved its organization intact, continued its customary drill and practice, and maintained its honorable distinction for discipline and efficiency. The Adjutant-General makes the following suggestions:

1. A revision of our Military law.
2. The appointment of a Commission to draw up suppl[illegible] regulations.
3. Restricting the volunteer system within determined limits.
4. Reimbursement of cost of uniforms, under certain conditions, to all except commissioned officers, by providing a regimental fund for the purpose.
5. Providing for a State arsenal.
6. The appointment of enrolling officers for the enrollment, &c., of the general militia.
7. The general substitution of the breech-loader for the muzzle-loader, through the sale or exchange of the latter.
8. The sale of valueless military property on hand and general provision for the future disposal of such material.
9. The employment of a special clerk to transcribe certain records relating to the late war.
10. Making the Inspector-General a paid officer, and enlarging his duties, in the event of our volunteer force being placed on a wider footing.
11. The restoration, by direct enactment, of the title of Maryland National Guard to the volunteer force.

The Reunion Society of Vermont Volunteer Officers held its annual meeting on the 11th inst. at Burlington. The affair was very successful. It was decided among other things to admit non-commissioned officers and privates to membership, an example that should be followed by sister organizations.

Great preparations are being made by the New-Jersey Militia for the inauguration of Gov. Parker on the 16th inst.

The annual reunion of the Veteran City Guard Association, of Hartford, Conn., was held at the Allyn House, on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected: President, H. E. Valentine; Vice-President, C. A. Jewell; Historian, K. D. Cheney; Secretary, J. H. Burnham; Treasurer, C. G. Geer; Executive Committee, Geo. E. Hatch, C. T. Marston, H. P. Hitchcock.

A bill is now before the Legislature to transfer the $[illegible] obtained by the sale of the Newburg Armory lots, to the Nineteenth Regiment as a fund for new uniforms.

The Pennsylvania State Military Association held a Convention at Harrisburg last week. Gen. A. L. Russell was chosen President; Vice-Presidents, Gens. Osborne, Seigfried, Pearson, Selfridge, Hartranft and Jordan; Secretaries, Majors A. P. Barber, of Luzerne, and M. D. Deitrich, of Harrisburg. A committee was appointed to urge on the Legislature a new Militia bill framed by the Association.

Col. Maurice Maloney, United States Army, and formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, died on the 8th inst., at Green Bay, Wis. He entered the regular army in 1836, as a private, at the age of fifteen, served through the Florida and Mexican wars, rising to the rank of Captain. Since the war he held the rank of Brevet-Colonel, and was retired in 1870 in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall. He was the very beau ideal of a campaign soldier.

The Providence, R. I., Light and Horse Guards are reported in a flourishing condition. The former recently mustered 48 men and 7 officers, while the latter number 55 men and 7 officers, all splendidly equipped.

A monument is to be erected in Woodlawn Cemetery, Chelsea, Mass., over the remains of Miss Helen L. Gilson, formerly well known in the Army of the Potomac as a hospital nurse.

The resignations of Brevet Major-Gen. Adin B. Underwood, Col. James L. Bates, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Walcott, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Massachusetts, are announced.

At Rochester a few evenings since, Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Stone, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, was the recipient of a sword from Battery B, First Battalion of Light Artillery.

Gov. Booth, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of California, has ordered Major L. H. Foote, of San Francisco, to assume the duties of Adjutant-General of the State in place of Thomas N. Cazneau, removed, until further orders. Gen. Cazneau will make no difficulty about giving up the office.

The Annual Cry About Peaches.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Jan. 11.

It seems unquestionable that the peach buds indicate serious damage throughout this State and the adjoining sections of Maryland. The extreme cold of December seems to have killed the peach germ, which, upon the bud being cut open, appears blackened, instead of green, as it is while alive. In this county we are told that the Troth's Early are less hurt, but the Crawford's Late and Crawford's Early are badly damaged, if not ruined. At Bridgeville, in Sussex County, the greater part of the buds are destroyed, but in Worcester and Somerset Counties, (Md.,) the damage is not so great. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the fruit-buds are very numerous on a tree, and if only a portion of them are saved, there may be a moderate crop. To that result the indications now point.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 14, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing tendencies and [illegible] politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They promise that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to [illegible] during the [illegible] session. The [illegible] department of the paper will be [illegible] fair and trustworthy. Increased enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... [illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible; and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

It is not often that we are able to agree with the leading articles of the *Express*, but last night's paper contained one with a large part of which, at least, we can fully concur. It points out that no particular Administration is on its trial, so much as the Administration of the New-York Custom-house, past and present. Reform is needed, and facts upon which to establish this reform. This is the idea we have endeavored to urge, and it seems to us to be lost sight of in the bitterness which evidently fills the minds of some of the parties engaged in the investigation. Let us have the whole truth. We fear there never was a Custom-house yet wholly free from suspicions of corruption; and that of New-York has certainly not been free for many years past. The evils attached to it are not to be traced to any one Collector or President; but we have great hope that they will now for the first time be removed. We object to have the present investigation made the ground of what the *Express* calls a "faction fight." Let us have fair play and the plain truth all round. Then everybody will be able to see clearly what reforms are necessary.

The election of JOSEPH SHANNON as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen is one which, in a body professing to represent Reform principles, was not fit to be made. Mr. CONOVER took the trouble of stating that he did not consider his position as a Reformer irreconcilable with a vote for SHANNON, and referred to a "certain understanding" which he believed justified it. The public have a right to know what this understanding was. The vote of November was a protest against all corrupt compacts, and if the intrigue which resulted in SHANNON's election does not fall under this designation, we are curious to know what other name can be claimed for it. If the majority of the Board of Aldermen wants to retain popular confidence for a day longer, they had better have fewer mysteries in their transactions. With a Tammany Republican as President, and one of the worst type of Tammany Democrats as Clerk, they need hardly be surprised if the people evince a very strong desire to have them, under the new charter, at once legislated out of office.

The Religious Lesson of the Past Year.

One of the positions in which dramatists are wont to portray the villain of their story, is that in which he at last begins to feel the structure of fraud and dishonesty, which he has been long and painfully rearing, crumbling around him. It is probably a mental condition true of every bad man's life. There comes a moment when the machinery of wrong he has so laboriously contrived seems to be giving way; when one after another of his elaborate combinations fails; when the building of dishonesty or cunning, with all its apparent completeness and splendor, seems breaking to pieces over his head. He sees that it is not man who is defeating him. It is some mysterious and higher Power. The laws of nature seem his enemies. The old reverential Hebrew expressed the idea in his grand way, when he spoke of "the stars in their courses, fighting against" a Jewish hero.

The [illegible] this last week has been that something of this sort of impression—though probably in a much more matter-of-fact shape—has come upon TWEED from FISK's sudden "taking off." In fact, if he and his fellow-conspirators had a shade of moral feeling left, the past year would be full of such moral lessons to them. First, in the very height of their wicked schemes, a little more than a year ago, came the sudden and most inconvenient death of WATSON. This man, it is evident now, from the investigations of the Citizens' Committee, was the pivot on which all their atrocious plots of robbery and swindling turned. He presented all those marvelous bills for plastering, plumbing and furnishing in the new Court-house. It was only through assignment to him that they could be settled. He, and after him WOODWARD, divided the plunder with TWEED, CONNOLLY and the unknown others who shared in it. The greatest plot for plunder which the Ring ever contrived,—next to the Viaduct scheme,—the Broadway widening enterprise, all hinged on the County Auditor, this WATSON. His sudden death threw this all out of gear, and must have been in all respects a most damaging and perplexing thing to the conspirators. It perhaps left their future plots in such stupid hands as WOODWARD's, and thus hastened their final disclosure. Through all this, though often striking in the dark, we continued battering at the gates of their "structure of corruption." We had, of course, no open and legal evidence, but the strongest circumstantial testimony; and we persevered in the attack till our friends themselves at times became disgusted at this monotonous reiteration of the severest charges. Yet we knew then—and we know now—how much the conspirators felt them. They resorted to bribes—and they attempted threats—to ward off or prevent the attacks.

Now, however, came their quarrel with Mr. O'BRIEN, and then the betrayal of their secrets by one of their tools. Even yet, so impregnable was their position, and so powerful the influence of their wealth and their political connection, that the most skillful and telling presentation of their atrocious frauds and swindlings was necessary to convince the Democratic masses. The storm, however, of popular indignation gradually arose, and under its pelting one of the conspirators broke the secret bond, and though he did not betray them, let honest men into a position where they could reach them. Gradually, step by step, the access was gained into that complicated machinery of fraud, bribery and robbery which they had so cunningly put together. Now the great laws of Providence began to show themselves. The vast wealth they had accumulated melted away like the snows of Spring. The men whom they had bound to them by so many ties of mutual fraudulent gain and criminal service, abandoned them in their distress. The friends of their thefts fled with their share of the plunder, and left their benefactors in embarrassment. The rich, who had fawned on them in their power, disowned them. The poor forgot them. The thousand office-holders who had so long supported them joined in the cry against them. The great party who had won its victories so long through their stolen money rejected their old leaders.

They found themselves with scarcely a friend, and near the common jail. All banks or companies which had sought their patronage in the days of their guilty prosperity now found themselves involved in their ruin. Even their very names became a proverb for rascality, and a stain is left on innocent women and children who have had the misfortune to bear those names. For TWEED one support only remained—the power of the Erie Railroad Company, and the pecuniary and political assistance of an associate as audacious and unscrupulous as himself. Even this man, in the full effrontery of his vice, is cut down by the hand of a murderer, and TWEED is left alone to meet his approaching ruin. Surely the young men who have been dazzled and debauched by careers of flaunting vice and open and gigantic fraud, such as those of TWEED, FISK and their associates, will gather some serious impression from their tragic histories. They must see that there is a mysterious and gigantic Power ruling the issues of human life, and inexorably, punishing the infraction of His laws, and not for a moment to be blinded by the glitter of false success, or forgetting the smallest wrong: that Power we call GOD.

Difficulties in the Way of Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Commission is understood to be engaged in the preparation of a code of regulations, making out the grades of the service, and prescribing the manner in which examinations shall be conducted, and the new system administered. It is already prescribed, by order of the President, and in circular instructions of the heads of Departments, that no person shall be admitted to the lowest grade of the service who does not pass a certain examination; that of those who do pass that examination the appointment to a vacant place shall be made from the best three; and that the higher grades shall be filled by promotions from the lower by means of like competitive examinations. The demarcation of the proposed grades, and the determination of the subjects and the manner of examination for the higher grades, cannot prove other than a matter of extreme difficulty. For the civil service is one of an almost infinite variety of employments, requiring a corresponding variety of natural ability and of acquirement. And, in the first place, what is to be regarded as the lowest grade of the civil service? Shall it include watchmen? They are as much sworn members of the service as a collector, an auditor, or a commissioner; and before a man is admitted as fit for watchman's place, must he pass an examination in reading, writing, and speaking the English language?

If the first grade is to begin above watchmen, shall it include messengers? If yes, why? The reason would seem difficult to find. And yet many messengers have in past times been promoted to clerkships, the duties of which they have performed with marked ability and fidelity. As we rise to the consideration of the requirements for the higher grades, the question becomes more complicated. If the service was homogeneous, the task of the Commission would be more simple. But how shall such various services as those, for instance, of the Customs, the Post-office, the Patent Office, the Interior, the Light-house Board, and the Coast Survey, be grouped and assimilated? Even in the Customs, how are examinations to be prescribed which shall determine by grades the fitness of candidates for places so various in their requirements as those of accountants, inspectors, appraisers, and correspondence clerks—to go no further? A man may be invaluable as an appraiser who could not write an intelligible official letter; an accountant fit to be an auditor might be worthless as an inspector; and a man who could barely pass his examination for the lowest grade of the service, might, by his energy, his integrity, and his administrative capacity, be fitter for the post of Surveyor of the Port of New-York than many a graduate of Harvard.

In entering the civil service and looking to promotion by competitive examination, must a man confine himself to the Department in which he receives an appointment, and to his special bureau of that department? Once in the Post-office, must he always remain in the Post-office? Once in the Customs, shall he never leave that branch of the service? And if in the Customs, must he expect to remain always either an accountant, for instance, or an appraiser? If not, how is his transfer, or his promotion, to be accomplished by competitive examination? And how is another very important question to be determined—that of personal fitness? Character and judgment are at least as important qualifications for public office as talent and acquirement; and, in many positions, tact and manner are qualities of the highest value. By character, we do not mean moral character, but that sum of intellectual and moral qualities which stamps the man, and which no study or practice can give or take away. This quality—if that can be called a quality, which is rather an essence—does, and should, raise a man in all kinds of business, in all relations of life, far more quickly and surely than any acquired knowledge, even the knowledge that is acquired by experience. Now, in what manner is this invaluable quality to be tested by a competitive examination? Rather, how are competitive examinations so to be contrived that they shall not pass it over to its absolute exclusion?—a consequence of competition (should it so prove) much to be deplored. Indeed, so important is this element of character in any service that, undetectable as it seems to be by any system of questions or competitive tests, with all our admiration of the purpose and the plan of this Commission, we almost wish that they had left out competition from that plan, and had attained their end (which is ours) by establishing a prescribed examination, providing absolutely against removal except for cause, and leaving promotion to be attained through fitness and continuance in service. And with this question of promotion is connected that which must arise in the mind of all who consider this subject: "How is the continuation of this system to be secured?"—without which hope of promotion by examination is at an end. How can its continuance be secured without special legislation? The Commission can hardly expect in all Presidents the decision and purpose which Gen. GRANT has shown in this matter; and their experience with Congress should warn them not to look with too much confidence for the passage of laws that will extinguish Congressional patronage. If a man of the ordinary political stamp became President, he would soon destroy the entire fabric. It is only the much-abused President who has risen superior to the ordinary demands of the Fentons and Schurzes of political life.

Finally, how and by whom are examinations to be held, and, in the principal cities, where? In New-York, in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, where is the room large enough to hold those who will present themselves for an examination in reading, writing, and speaking the English language, eminence in which is to be the open portal to the emoluments of office, the first step to the position of Collector? Is the roof-tree of that building raised? Are its rafters spread? There are now on file in the Collector's office of this City more than three thousand applications for places in his gift. To what number may we suppose it will be swelled when it is announced that an Inspector's place has become vacant, and that all who wish to have it may present themselves for examination—no recommendations being needed? And how long would it take three examiners, working six hours a day, to decide who were the best three of even three thousand applicants?

These are some of the difficulties to be considered and adjusted by the Commission before we can look for the promulgation of their system of practice. We suggest them, we need hardly say, in the friendliest spirit, partly as hints to the Commission, and partly that the public may not impatiently suppose that so great and beneficent a reform as that which it is proposed to make in our Civil Service can be finally accomplished by the mere resolutions of a few able and conscientious gentlemen, and the hearty co-operation of the Chief Executive.

Spain and her Prospects.

Gen. SICKLES is reported to have recently said that Spain will not pick a quarrel with us, for the simple reason that quarreling is a luxury which she cannot afford. Whether his Excellency said so or not, it is the truth. It would be the height of reckless folly for Spain at this moment to come to blows with a nation stronger than herself. Whatever may have been the moral progress of that country of late years, her material advancement continues at a languid pace, nor, so far as we can see at present, is there much ground for expecting improvement. "As to the material and financial condition of Spain," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "its condition is naturally reflected in the Budget, and the characteristic feature of the Spanish Budget is the progressive increase of expense." The fact is, that, make what efforts they will, to gloss over the state of the case, in reality a deficit is always to be found.

For several centuries every measure conducive to the pauperization of a country has been pursued with the greatest success in Spain. Up to a comparatively recent date, the Church and the grandees were the principal proprietors. In either case, their estates were enormous, and unproductive through ignorance and neglect. When the Church property was confiscated, the management passed into the hands of the Government, and after a time into those of persons who bought from it. But so far as the extracting money from the soil goes, it may be doubted whether its lay proprietors are much more successful than the clerical. The nobility continue to hold enormous estates. The Dukes of MEDINA CŒLI and [illegible] have properties as large as average counties, but miserable roads and inert management continue to keep down the revenues which ought to accrue from these princely possessions. Moreover, the Spanish grandees have, in almost every case, been absentees from their estates; their rents have been spent in Madrid or Paris; and they have done little or nothing to stimulate enterprise or exertion in their country neighborhoods. The consequence has been that the country districts of Spain have been in a condition approximating to those of France in the middle of the last century. Every traveler who has passed from France to Spain must have been struck with the change from affluence to pavery on entering the latter. It is like that which impresses a stranger from this country when, after a run through Ireland, he reaches her wealthier sister. "If you wish to hear what want is, carry on a war in Spain," wrote CONDE. "If you wish to dine," wrote WELLINGTON, a century later, "you'd better bring your things, as I shall have nothing with me."

The Spaniards are not naturally a commercial people, but had they been endowed with the thrift and perseverance of the Scots and the mercantile address of a Yankee, it may be questioned whether they would have become rich under such political conditions as those which have now for so long a time marred the fortune of their country. That the people themselves should not have recognized the true causes of their evils, and that "they who would be free themselves must strike the blow," may seem to the citizens of this country very difficult to comprehend; but it must be borne in mind that Spaniards have been more crushed by priests and priestcraft than the people of any country in the world, even the Papal States not excepted. Down to quite a recent date, it was punishable by law to circulate or sell Protestant books. Education was almost nil among the humbler classes, and an enormous staff of clergy was employed in pointing out to their flocks what a heinous offense was a thirst for all knowledge except that prescribed by the Church. The people have been compared to their asses, insomuch as sufferance is the common virtue of both tribes. And, indeed, the endurance of these victims of superstition has been most remarkably displayed. Spain has now arrived at a point in her history when she must entirely change or rapidly sink in the scale of nations until she reaches the level of Mexico or a South American Republic. Her financial condition annually grows worse, and the ordinary means of meeting such a difficulty cannot be applied. In public, as in private life, their expenditure exceeds incomes; either reduction of the former or increase of the latter will obviously set matters right. But neither of these modes of treatment can be resorted to in Spain, for when a skilled financier has arranged matters never so wisely, in will step political troubles and scatter his schemes to the winds.

The Spanish national debt today is more than £213,666,518 sterling. "From the time of PHILIP I. downward, theologians have never been wanting," says FORD, "to prove to the religious, however painful, duty of bankruptcy, particularly in contracts with various heretics." In 1851, the Spanish Government performed this "painful duty," by converting a portion of its indebtedness into what it euphemistically called "passive stock"—in other words, they refused to pay interest. This resulted in Spanish stocks disappearing from the London and Paris money markets, a consequence which proved so extremely inconvenient to Spain in 1867 that she ventured to set aside a sum of money annually for the ultimate liquidation of the Spanish debt. This, coupled with the overthrow of ISABELLA's Government, tended to give Spain a great lift in the financial world, which bore fruit a few months ago, when a further loan was required. But since then the Spanish Government has positively been seriously contemplating the imposition of a heavy tax upon the interest of the foreign debt, thereby inspiring the credulous beings who believed in Spanish stock with renewed apprehensions.

The establishment of King AMADEUS on the throne has failed to give permanence and security to the character of the Government. Not that the young King himself has behaved otherwise than with moderation and good sense, but Spanish politicians have not followed his example. Instead of sinking differences, with the great aim of lifting their land out of its lamentable plight, the liberal leaders have passed the last four months in faction fights between themselves. Is this a line of conduct calculated to inspire confidence for the future, and, further, is it conceivable, duly allowing for the enormous amount of human folly, that there still are foreigners who in the event of our going to war with Spain would find the funds? Without their aid it would be impossible for Spain successfully to prosecute such a struggle beyond a few months, and, looking to the past and present condition of that country, and her gloomy horizon, we can scarcely imagine, except on the hypothesis [illegible], that a Spanish minister would rush to arms with the most prosperous country in creation. Should he do so, the fate of the King who didn't count the cost is before him.

Letter Writing in Our Time.

It is quite startling to be told, as we are by the Court Calendar of Gotha, just come to hand, that so many letters are now written by the leading people of Christendom. Thus, in round numbers, by the last returns, France conveyed annually by mail over three hundred and fifty-four millions of private letters, of which sixty-eight millions belonged to Paris; the North German League, two hundred and forty-eight millions, or eight and three-tenths to each person; Italy, seventy-nine millions, or three and one-tenth; Switzerland, forty-five millions, or eighteen to each person; Great Britain, eight hundred and eight millions, or twenty-five to each person; Russia, twenty-one millions, or three-tenths to each person; Spain, seventy-two millions, or four to each person; Austria, ninety-nine millions, or four and nine-tenths to each one; the United States, five hundred and thirty-one millions, or fifteen private letters to each person. Thus it will be seen that Great Britain stands first in relative number of letters, Switzerland next, the United States third, and Russia last. The whole number of private letters set down in the tables of the leading nations amounts to about two thousand five hundred millions, and the official letters, which are reckoned by themselves, amount to some three hundred and sixty millions more, making a total of not far from three thousand millions of letters yearly.

Russia stands at the foot of the list, and her proportion is only three letters for every ten persons, or fifty times less than the proportion of letters to each person in the United States. The reason of this small proportion is probably the enormous distances within the Russian Empire, the want of good roads, the backwardness of most of the people, and the undeveloped state of education and thought among them. It is remarkable that in Russia the number of official letters falls short of the number of private letters only fifty thousand a year, while in France the excess of private letters is three hundred and thirty-three millions, and in the United States four hundred and thirty-one millions. These figures show that in Russia the mail is about as much the organ of the Government as of the people, and that the national idea is relatively stronger than the personal and domestic sentiment in the matter of letter writing.

How many letters are written on matters of business we have no way of deciding, but we know very well that all business requires correspondence, that all credit implies letter writing, and that the opening of new roads and lines of communication is constantly increasing the financial work of the mail. Every month, quarter-day and New Year brings its avalanche of letters, which do not always inclose money, and very often ask for it; and if a quiet citizen is often alarmed at the contents of his own modest letter-box, what must be the dismay of the corresponding clerk of a great firm, who has a huge letter-bag by every great steamer to look over and answer? The mercantile letters of New-York City are of themselves every year a record of the material interests of the world, and if they could judiciously be collected and tabulated they would nobly illustrate the cosmopolitan character of our business, and the connections of our people with all lands and nations.

It is evident that our modern letters are not generally as long and labored as the old-fashioned epistles that so often discoursed of love, philosophy, politics, and religion, as if the whole world were waiting the issue. Paper and postage are so cheap that we now write often, and therefore briefly, as the change from old style of letter paper to the new style shows. Then again, we all correspond now with our friends virtually by the Press, and while authors print their mature thoughts in newspapers and magazines, they who do not presume to write articles themselves are fond of sending to their friends their favorite journals; and, in fact, all persons who read the same paper are virtually in a daily or weekly correspondence with each other, and take great comfort in that fact. Every American abroad feels himself at home at once when he gets hold of a copy of his own familiar paper, and his eagerness to know the news combines with his delight in knowing that that same paper has been read by his family and friends at home. Thus the newspaper is a grand circular of love as well as business, and helps out the correspondence of the world.

But notwithstanding these new agencies of communication, and the diminished size and elaborateness of our modern letters, their number, frequency, and close connection with our passing life and times, make them more important; and thus our postal system may be regarded as a constant circulation of our personal and social vitality, the heart-beat and nerve vibration of our whole body. By its agency we express at once every affection of home and friendship, and we send everywhere with our private sympathy the important news and stirring thought of our day and circle. The sum total of feeling and opinion thus conveyed does much to form the spirit of the age and the thinking of our race. The old Apostles changed creeds and empires by epistles, and the new apostles of truth and good-will have the same instruments in greater numbers if with less inspiration. It is an interesting question, How much has private letter-writing had to do with the revolutions of the last hundred years, that have made the nations over again?

This dynamic or power view of letters is a subject by itself, and it would lead us to ask how much of the fresh impulse and determined will of our time goes out by the box in this way, and how far characters are formed and purposes moved by such agency? Who can doubt that the millions of private letters that go every year from our America to Europe are strengthening our good name and credit abroad, and leading millions of worthy people to love our liberty, copy our institutions, and seek our shores?

Ought not more attention to be given to this whole subject, and would it not be well if we could have in our new Museum an epistolary department, that should present the form and history of letter-writing and carrying in all ages—from the waste times when savages sent word of war or peace by shells, pipes, or feathers, to these latter days when swift cars or steamers carry messages of love or money to every land and over every sea? This collection has never been made in any museum that we know of.

Apartment Houses.

A large class of the people of New-York looked forward hopefully to the completion of the first apartment-house undertaken by Mr. STUYVESANT. For many years, the great want has been cheaper rents for respectable and cultivated people of moderate incomes, and thousands of heads of families, therefore, watched with deep interest this experiment of a great real estate owner in a direction which promised them relief from the insupportable burden of the existing rates of house rent. Mr. STUYVESANT was rewarded for his outlay with a handsome interest on his money. His apartments were speedily filled by a very desirable class of tenants, and there were, perhaps, ten applicants for each one of them. But there was disappointment at the prices charged, and not one of those who ventured upon the experiment of living in apartments were entirely satisfied with the results; yet as a rule the new plan worked fully as well as could have been expected. The success of Mr. STUYVESANT encouraged other land-owners to either alter old houses into apartment-houses or build new ones adapted to that method of division. The consequence is that today, there are in New-York eight or ten buildings of this sort, most of them large and well filled. Yet the class who were specially to be benefitted by them and saved the necessity of emigration to New-Jersey or Brooklyn or Westchester, have obtained scarcely any relief. Perhaps the great demand for such apartments helped to raise their rental; the fact that they are, with but two or three exceptions, situated in the most fashionable parts of the City, where land is of the greatest value, is, however, the chief cause. But whatever the reasons or excuses for it, apartments of any size, that rent as those do for from one thousand two hundred to five thousand dollars a year, do not solve the question of where in New-York shall a man with a family and an income of from three to five thousand a year live. It is true, there are small apartments of two or three rooms to be had in these houses for perhaps eight hundred dollars a year. But they are suitable only for bachelors or newly-married people. In one of the newest of these houses the lowest rent is two thousand dollars, and from this the price runs up to five thousand dollars a year. To occupy that at the bottom of the scale would require a man with a wife and two or three children to have an income of at least six, eight or ten thousand dollars, and even more than that if he went into society, or indulged in any extravagancies. And as to the like occupant of the highest priced, if he lived relatively, he would need double the highest of these figures, or if not quite that, at least thrice the amount of his rental. It is true that there is some saving in service—the number of servants may be less than in a large house, for which the same rent is charged—but that will not be very great. In fact, such houses as this of which we are speaking, and the three others on Fifth-avenue, must, so long as their charges are kept as at present, be occupied rather by those who wish to save the trouble of house-keeping, than those who are chiefly intent on economy. And even the apartment-houses at the east of the town, with their rentals varying from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars, require of from their occupants, if heads of families of any size, incomes varying from four to six thousand dollars a year, or even more, if they venture upon many luxuries.

So a great class of intelligent, useful, well-educated and cultured people still finds itself banished from the City to the suburbs if it wishes to enjoy the comforts of a home of its own. What is needed is the building of apartment houses suitable for respectable families, that shall furnish apartments at rent varying from four to eight hundred dollars a year. Such houses, of course, cannot be on Fifth or Madison avenues, or in close proximity to those fashionable streets; nor need they have elaborately-finished fronts, so long as the walls are strong, the apartmental divisions convenient and suitable, and the wood-work appropriate. They will have to be put on side streets where property is comparatively low, and yet where decent situations can easily be found.

Free Public Libraries.

We have already briefly referred to the bill introduced by Mr. JUDD in the Assembly, looking to the establishment of a free library system in this State, similar to that of Massachusetts, and to be sustained by a per capita tax annually assessed upon the population in such localities as may choose to adopt such a system. It may be that the proposition of Mr. JUDD is not all that it should be, as regards details and provisions, but that the object proposed is of great importance, few will be inclined to question. In this matter of free public libraries, New-York is sadly wanting. The Astor Library, as we have often had occasion to complain, comes far short of being what its founder probably designed it to be, and is practically a failure as either a free or public library in any just sense of the terms. Popular it certainly is not, and so greatly is it lacking in most of the essentials of a public library, that its stores might almost as well be under lock and key, for any access the masses of the people can get thereto.

Other cities in our country have taken the lead of us a long way in this matter of a free distribution of books among the people. Notably, Boston has, in her splendid Public Library, met and answered successfully all the questions and obligations to the system as a practical scheme. There, [illegible] volumes are open to the public from ten to thirteen hours a day, according to the season, and nearly one-fourth of these books are subject to the order of anybody who wishes to take them home; the sole condition being that the applicant shall give the names of two citizens as references. It is noteworthy that although the issue of books in 1869 were [illegible], only twenty volumes were lost during the year. The workings of the Boston Library are admirable in all their details, and its success has been complete. Not only in Boston, but in Newton, Charlestown, Hingham, Chelsea, Cambridge, Brookline, Arlington, Brighton, Watertown, Lynn, Lowell, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Worcester, and some forty other Massachusetts towns and cities, the free library system has been introduced with marked results. New libraries are constantly forming all over the State, and the once doubtful problem of the safety of lending books to the people has received its full solution. At the West—in Cincinnati and St. Louis—public libraries have been formed which promise to equal in usefulness, if not in extent and value, the pioneer institution in Boston. And other cities, outside of our own State, are fully awake to the possibilities for good which the system enwraps.

In England a free library act has been in operation since 1855, whereby towns of five thousand inhabitants are authorized to levy a per capita tax of one penny for library purposes. In thirty-four towns these taxes are levied, and thus are supported twenty reference libraries, and forty-four circulating libraries, aggregating half a million volumes, and issuing annually to the people three million books. France, a year or two ago, could point to three hundred towns and villages having free public libraries, managed and supported by some similar system. Besides these, there formerly were 340 provincial libraries open to the public, and of these 302 were both reference and circulating, the other thirty-eight being exclusively circulating libraries. The records show that three years ago the free town and communal libraries of France contained 4,122,000 volumes and 44,070 manuscripts. Almost every large town in Belgium has its library, long established, and within easy reach of every one disposed to use it. In Germany there is a system of *Volks-bibliotheken*, in Berlin, Leipsic, and other cities, which puts books freely into the hands of the lower classes, while the large and valuable collections are open, with few restrictions, to the more critical and cultured reader. Even Italy has for several years enjoyed the advantages of popular circulating libraries, and at least thirty towns and cities have established such libraries since 1861.

The intelligent and devoted Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, (whose report for 1869 has furnished us many of our figures,) proposes even the further popularization and diffusion of the library treasures in his charge, by the establishment of branch libraries, like those of our Mercantile Library Association, whereby books may be almost thrust into the people's hands. There is something humiliating in the reflection that our City and State have so long ignored this important subject, and that we are today so far in the rear of other States and countries. It is certainly to be hoped that the bill introduced by Mr. JUDD will, at least, serve to open the eyes of the Legislature to the necessity of action, and so pave the way for the formation of numerous libraries, which shall be both free and public.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Buffalo Hunting on the Plains by the Grand Duke—Preparations Made for the Comfort of the Party.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, Jan. 13.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS and party arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. They took breakfast on the cars. Five ambulances and a light wagon for baggage, and a carriage for the Duke met the party, and they started immediately for the camp. The permanent camp for the buffalo hunt is on Red Willow Creek, about fifty miles southwest of this post. The camp consists of two hospital tents, ten wall tents, and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall tents are floored, and the Grand Duke's is carpeted. Box stoves and Sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall tents. The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along; and also 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar and coffee, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K of the Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. EGAN, is at the camp. They went out several days ago and have everything in the best possible shape. Company E, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieut. [illegible], acts as escort for the party to the camp. The whole is under the command of Gen. PALMER, of the Omaha Barracks. Lieut. HAYS is Quartermaster of the expedition. CODY, alias Buffalo Bill, met the Duke and party here. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half way to the camp. The party expect to make the trip in eight hours. The buffaloes are in great numbers within ten miles of the camp. A few hours ago, 400 Indians were reported at the camp, with their families, and others were coming in rapidly. It is expected that the war parties of SPOTTED TAIL, WHISTLER, WAR BONNET and BLACK HAT will be there, with their respective chiefs and bands.

A New-York Victim of Spanish Cruelty.

From the Schoharie Republican, Jan. 11.

Thirteen years ago a young and beautiful lady of this village, Miss ELLA KNOWER, a niece of Dr. DANIEL KNOWER, with whom she resided, married JOAQUIN AGRAMONTE, a young Cuban, who had been sent here by his parents for the purpose of taking advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the Schoharie Academy, an institution then in the full tide of prosperity. Young AGRAMONTE took his bride home, and since that time they have lived in happiness and affluence on their plantation at Puerto Principe, their marriage being blessed with three children. Upon the breaking out of the Cuban Revolution, JOAQUIN AGRAMONTE, who was a near relative, and, we believe, an own brother of the celebrated Cuban General, AGRAMONTE, espoused the cause of the Cuban Patriots. The fact that he was a relative of the great Cuban General was enough to seal his fate. His mansion was visited by the Spanish barbarians, JOAQUIN AGRAMONTE dragged out and shot, the mansion burned to the ground, and the entire estate confiscated. Two of the children died, and the deeds of horror so shocked Mrs. AGRAMONTE that it has affected her mind. She is now here with her uncle, Dr. KNOWER, under whose roof and under whose kind treatment it is hoped and believed that her mind will soon be fully restored.

AMUSEMENTS.

"JOHN GARTH" AT WALLACK'S.

Bad plays are often made out of good novels; but it is not often that a bad novel furnishes material for a good play. Mr. BOUCICAULT'S "John Garth" is one of the exceptions. It is better as a drama than Mr. Robinson's book is as a story, and it not only pleases a general audience, but stands in most aspects the test of critical examination. All plays are well mounted at WALLACK'S, and, popular as the house is, it is superfluous to say that there is a wide margin of diversity in the custom of various pieces brought out there. Hence, too much stress need not be laid on the mounting of "John Garth" as an exceptional element of its prosperity. The old anomaly of the casket being finer than the gem is unthought of here. Charming as the stage accessories at this house have often been found to be, and tasteful in ways not thought of elsewhere, it has been seen that such frames alone are not enough. In other words, a play cannot be galvanized into life by them if it has not a share of intellectual vitality besides. Fresh blue skies of truly delicately natural, unattained somehow in other point-rooms; exquisite silvery of rustic scenery, ingenious "re-arrangements" and the many other characteristic touches of taste and feeling seen at this theatre are fine in themselves, but they will not, unaided, make a telling comedy. There must be freshness, or strength, or clever juxtapositions of these too as well. Now there are all of these in "John Garth," and when it is said that the prominent parts are also boldly and cleverly acted, the issues of prosperity become plain.

The hero, John Garth himself is a figure of no little originality. An "eighthman" who is unconventional, a person almost universally disliked or despised who yet deserves most thoroughly to be loved and respected, is certainly not an every-day character. The simple of the text is, so to say, made up of the monotonous (the quiet grays, of every-day life; but romance and vivid color are shot athwart these by the appearance of *Garth* and by that of *Barrett*, who is as highly eccentric in vice as *Garth* is in virtue. Mr. LESTER WALLACK plays *Garth* with singular force and depth of feeling. The charm of the character is that he is always revealing something unexpected. You think he will do or say one thing, and he says or does another. This is carried out with amazing consistency to the close, where *Garth* marries the last person on earth you would previously suppose he would marry. From his opening scene, where he stalks forth, his costume pictures as among the commonplace, his face bronzed with the South American sun, his eye eager with curiosity to know what, in all these years of absence, has happened to his child and his home, Mr. WALLACK'S embodiment of *Garth* is strikingly artistic. It is noticeable of this performance that, while the denoted element of surprise is almost always prominent, the impression left on the mind is never unnatural or inharmonious. When you come to analyze, that is, you see that however strange such a speech or action might be in another man, it is legitimate and consistent in *John Garth*. To grasp such complex idiosyncrasies with unerring tact, and so to present them as to leave this impression of truth on the mind is a histrionic triumph and this Mr. WALLACK certainly achieves.

Mr. FISHER'S *Barrett* helps the play greatly. It is one of the finest actor's best pictures, and it is hardly to be conceived, without witnessing the process, how a creature so detestable as *Barrett* should be made not only so amusing, but so oddly attractive. You like the horrible scoundrel in spite of yourself, and, satisfied as you are that he ought to be hung, you would almost connive at his escape from even the most trifling of punishments. There is a reality, too, about *Barrett*, bizarre as he is, that comes home to most experience. Most of us have some scores at some time, one or more of these rascally fathers, these men whose selfish indulgence is their god, who have not the faintest conception that they owe any duty whatever to their children, and whose weaknesses or crimes have forced upon those children the bitterest of fights with the world to regain lost position and undo the misery an unnatural parent has caused. Society is harder than *John Garth*, and does not forgive as he does, and this is a difference in favor of the play. Mr. WALLACK and Mr. FISHER pretty well engross the laurels of this representation. Miss MORDAUNT is somewhat listless and deficient in alertness and subtlety for *Hester*, and Mrs. JEFFERSON is scarcely adapted to the blooming *Minnie*. Despite minor drawbacks, however, "John Garth" is one of the most enjoyable dramatic entertainments now to be seen in the Metropolis.

THE GRAND-OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. FLORENCE'S capital impersonation of *Obenreizer* has attracted deserved admiration at the Grand Opera-house, this week. "No Thoroughfare" has been carefully and completely mounted and will probably hold the bills for some time. We are informed that the death of Mr. FISK will not alter existing arrangements at this splendid theatre. Messrs. HAYMAN & COLE have a long lease and will carry out the arrangements previously made. The Sunday evening concerts by the Ninth Regiment Band will begin again on the 21st inst., under the direction of Mr. E. S. JACKSON, who, it is rumored, will likewise assume the management of the Central Park Gardens, which will be opened, as projected by Mr. FISK, for the Summer season. These enterprises will be carried out, it is understood, on the account of the deceased speculator's surviving family.

THE BENEFIT TO MATILDA HERON.

We are glad to know that the proposed testimonial to Miss MATILDA HERON bids fair to be exceedingly successful. The original intention was to have given the performance on the 12th inst., but, in order to gain certain advantages and avoid certain inconvenience, the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 17, has now been definitely fixed upon for the occasion. It will be owned that the bill of attractions is an extraordinary one. What may hereafter be added to it we know not, but at present the arrangements are as follows: Miss JANAUSCHEK will appear in scenes from "Macbeth," Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will play *Petruchio*, Mr. WALLACK'S company will give an act of "Masks and Faces," Mr. DALY'S company will give an act of "Diverse," and an act of the "School for Scandal" will introduce Miss LAURA KEENE and MARK SMITH. Moreover, the wondrous Hebrew, Mr. J. LEVY, will blow his magic horn, Mlle. PAULINE MINGE will sing a second from Italian opera, the wonderful MARIONI will convulse the audience with their unique feats, Mr. DAN BRYANT and Mr. DAVE REED will deport themselves in the perennial "Shoo Fly," the marvelous boy, Master FRED ROSELLE, will do something to some poetry, and all manner of other vocal and gymnastic artists will lend neat and variety to the programme. It is right to say that the managers and the profession have responded nobly to this call made upon them; and it is right now to ask the public to do their share toward making this benefit a grand success. The claims of MATILDA HERON on the sympathy and support of the community are well known. The need that these claims should be duly recognized at the time is pressing. We trust that it is superfluous to say more, and hope that every theatre-goer in New-York will buy a ticket for the testimonial, whether he is able to go to it or not.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Diverse" still continues its remarkable run, and the manager is just now making one of his periodic efforts to get something by way of change before his patrons, and whether he will be again beaten by those patrons, or he was before, through their determined purpose to see "Diverse" and nothing else, remains to be seen. New scenery has been painted for "Pygmalion," and it is understood that, in the fullness of time, this will be Mr. DALY'S next production. Miss ADELE BERTH, who has been winning golden opinions from all sorts of people at Buffalo, is to act her original part in this drama, and her first appearance in New-York since her return from England is sure to be heartily welcomed. Miss ETHEL has been studying her profession, we are told, with zealous industry, and

[illegible]

THE STADT-THEATER.

[illegible] Mr. THOMAS' new concerts. The series of symphony concerts commenced at Steinway Hall on Monday by Mr. THOMAS, was ended with a performance by which Miss MARIE KRONE benefited, last night. The audience was as large as it ought to have been, but its evident interest in the event and its enthusiasm went far toward compensating the artists for the thinness of numbers. Miss KRONE contributed to the entertainment LISZT'S "Concerto Symphonique," No. 1, LISZT'S concerto No. 1, in E flat, Chopin's polonaise in A flat and a waltz by Rubinstein. The lady obtained LISZT'S work in two movements, on Wednesday, but yesterday's interpretation was much superior to that proceeding it, and the second movement, in scherzo, was played with exceptional dash and brilliancy. Miss KRONE is hardly equal to LISZT'S composition, which tries her's patience less than the concerto in A, but which invites the performer to almost as conspicuous a waste of skill and energy. The concerto could only have been improved upon by a variety of phrasing such as, for which Miss KRONE labors, she scarcely ever distinguishes; in some of intelligent reading and technique nearing nearer to better than her delivery of that characteristic. The principal orchestral pieces were RUBINSTEIN'S "Ocean Symphony," and a new "Introduction and Triumphal March," by M. LOUIS DACHAUER. The composition of the symphony, if it be is not to be credited with fecundity of ideas, one at least be granted for the introducing ridiculous effects as a result of a search for startling combinations. The adagio of the symphony is suave and elegant, but the motive of the second movement, a scherzo, is exceedingly trivial. The "Introduction and March," by M. DACHAUER, who is already known to the public by a very felicitous setting of the plaintive song from "Faust," which was part of a Philharmonic programme last year, is clearly from the pen of an accomplished musician, to whom none of the resources of an orchestra are concealed. In the division and alternation of the masses, as well as in many details of the scoring, the influence of WAGNER—a worthier influence could not be desired—are perceptible. The broad and well-defined theme of the march is cleverly handled by M. DACHAUER, who intends, we believe, to further elaborate his treatment of his subjects. The composition was much applauded. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. THOMAS has rendered the overtures to "Euryanthe" and to "Tannhauser," the allegretto from BEETHOVEN'S Eighth Symphony, "Traumerei," and SCHUBERT'S "Hungarian March," instrumentated by LISZT. A concerto for violoncello, by GOTTERMANN, was also played by Mr. JOSEPH DARR.

HOME CONCERTS.

Mr. STRAKOSCH'S Italian Opera Company entertained last week the public of Cincinnati. The cost and excellence of the performances suggested the following editorial comments to the *Commercial*: "It requires a manager of no ordinary nerve to bring out, even in cities like New-York, Italian opera with such strength of cast and completeness of chorus and orchestra as we find it produced by the Messrs. STRAKOSCH. In Paris and London the Governments come to the financial assistance of the managers, and by large subsidies enable them to meet the extraordinary drafts upon their resources. Without this aid it is doubtful whether the opera, the most expensive, as it is the most refined of entertainments, would not be an exotic there as in American cities. Here, however, the manager must rely upon the public for a fair remuneration, and to secure its favor it is primarily necessary that he should secure the best artists and the most effective accessories; and even then there is always a painful uncertainty whether his enterprise will be financially a success. It would be difficult to name an impresario of opera in America who, after the hard struggle of years, has retired upon a decent competence. Most of them have found themselves hopelessly involved as the end of a few seasons. The most enterprising, and, all in all, the most successful in familiarizing the American people with the best operas and the best artists, have been the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, to whose indefatigable energy we owe the extraordinary combination of talent now performing in Pike's Opera-house. The list of the great lyric actors and actresses whom they have persuaded to cross the Atlantic to entertain the sovereigns of the Republic, would comprise nearly all the finest talent that has latterly appeared in America. But, splendid as have been their managerial triumphs in the past, they are fairly eclipsed by the present achievement." It is pleasant to note that the audiences, by their numbers and applause, showed that they appreciated the boldness of the venture, and were satisfied by its results. Last night (Friday) Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appeared in Titusville.... Mr. SANFORD was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties.... A new, and, it is said, handsome theatre has been erected in Chicago in five weeks, by a Mr. GARDNER. It is called the Academy of Music, and the Wyndham Comedy Company acted therein throughout last week.... Speaking of the delight manifested by an audience in Providence at Mr. SOTHERN'S performance, the critic of the *Herald* says: "How great the satisfaction this may be inferred from the almost continuous ripples of laughter which chased each other through the house, as frequently as rhythmic gentle beating of the soft swells on Newport beach on a tender Summer's day, these risible ripples varied with stronger surges of loud applause."..... Mr. JOHN OWENS was last week at the Louisville Opera-house.... Miss COONEY and her company were last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Miss BORFANTI is dancing at the Holliday-street Theatre.... Herr WACHTEL sang last week at the National Theatre, in Washington.... "Olivette *Ope*" was acted at the Boston Globe last week.... Mr. FORREST acted last week at De Bar's Theatre, in St. Louis.... Friday and yesterday, Mme. JANAUSCHEK acted in Hartford.... Mme. VERNEZA was on the point of making her debut in San Francisco as an English tragedienne.... Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE was a passenger aboard the *Algeria*, now at this port from England.... Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ is sojourning in Boston.... JOAQUIN MILLER is reported to be writing a drama, whereof the scene is to be laid in California.... Mr. C. W. COULDOCK was last week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany.... The Parepa-Rose English Opera Company was last week, at the Boston Theatre.... Monday and Tuesday Mrs. MOULTON will sing in Philadelphia.

The Foreign Stage.

MR. WATTS PHILLIPS' NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily News* of Dec. 18, contains the subjoined appendix of the new play at the Princess':

"This theatre, which has been closed for some weeks, reopened on Saturday evening. The house was well filled, in this respect presenting an agreeable contrast to the general aspect of theatrical affairs, place of amusement during the last fortnight. After the performance of the preliminary farce, an entirely new and original drama, from the pen of Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS, and bearing the title of 'On the Jury,' was presented to the audience. This piece, which is in four acts, is of an elaborate kind, and great pains have evidently been bestowed on the preparation. The scenery is painted and arranged with great effect, and includes the now indispensable great realistic scene in which the spectator's feelings are harrowed by a spectacle of terror and distress. When we add, however, that both Mr. PHILIPS and Mr. WEBSTER sustain leading parts, while Miss HEATON and Miss JULIA DALY are intrusted with the representation of the chief female characters, it will be equally evident that the management have not chosen to rely upon the aid of the limelight and the paint-brush. Mr. PHILLIPS' drama is a story of the present day. His true hero is a broken-down old gentleman named Tibbets, who, having been convicted in America of fraud, has found his way to England with his only daughter named *Edith*, from whom

[illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mr. Horsh Appeals for Action Against the Brooklyn Cow Stables.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, brought in thirty-six indictments and a letter from Mr. HENRY HORSH, condemning the Brooklyn cow stables, and requesting that some action be taken to remedy the evil in a manner. After some conference with the District-Attorney Judge GILBERT said that this Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has the sanction of the law of the State, and is, when properly regulated, to be protected when enforcing the statutes relating to cruelty. He intimated the hope that the Grand Jury would be in session for another week, and that if they desired to make an examination of the stables referred to by Mr. HORSH during that time, and report before Saturday, they were at liberty to do so.

The Wooster Academy of Music.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held on Friday evening. The directors report the amount of capital stock paid in, $300,000; drafts due the Treasurer, $24,000; outstanding liabilities, $800. The Secretary reports that during the year a new story has been added to the saloon part of the building, the assembly-room has been repaired and other improvements made, at a cost of $12,000. The amount expended for new scenery and furniture was $7,807. The Treasurer reports the receipts for the year $47,324 97, and the expenses $34,653 97, leaving a balance of $12,671. Henry E. Pierrepont, L. B. Wyman, J. H. Prentiss, Marcellus Massey and Charles A. Townsend were elected directors.

The Debt of the City, as Reported by the Committee of Fifty.

The following is a statement of the debt of the city and county, as made by the Committee of Fifty, and as it was on the 31st of December, 1871:

Bonded city debt	$97,190,000
Bonded municipal debt	3,716,612
Net balance of city debt	$93,724,071
County debt	3,778,712
Total	$96,502,783

CLASSIFICATION.

Chargeable upon the city at large	$93,724,071
Chargeable to the first ward, and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, Park Bonds	1,128,000
Chargeable to local assessments	2,349,707
Chargeable to the city and county at large	3,778,712
Total	$96,502,971

Water Famine.

The run on the Manhattan-avenue German Savings Bank has ceased. All the depositors except twenty have been paid, and these and many others who drew out their deposits received to stand by the bank.

The following prisoners were arraigned in the United States District Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday: JOHN D. BOYCE, opening letters in the Eastern District Post-office, and embezzling money therefrom; pleaded guilty. JOHN WILLIAMS and JOHN D. BROWN, passing counterfeit United States greenbacks; pleaded not guilty.

On Friday afternoon ADAM RICH started from Winfield for New-York with a load of sheep. JOSEPH COGGAR, a Newtown farmer, found the wagon by the side of the road against the fence and the body of RICH under the hind wheel, at the bottom of Betts's Hill, on the Woodside and Blairville roads. The fond is in an awful condition. Therefore the jury convened the county and held it responsible for the death of RICH. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances and three children.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Modest Request.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please urge the Senate Investigating Committee to inquire of that body whether or not political parties, and official government, in Republican Pennsylvania, have for generations been prostituted and made subject to the Republican State Government in the year 1870-71? The State Conventions of those years were the most shameful prostitution of State patronage disgraced by this land-mortified Commonwealth. Gov. R. E. Pattison, though the only Wagon Representative, "the man behind the chair," was Mr. PATTISON forgotten the part he then played in connection with such pieces of political insolence as Dan Frick, Walter Stevenson, Gen. Morrison, Rufe Andrews, Jimmy Haggerty, Andy Blair, Charley Goddard, Jimmy Thompson, Jim W. Hazzard, and about fifty other State officials? Treasurer and Secretary, right forward, these Fairview barter-mistake, port-warden, state officers and reformers conducted themselves at the State Conventions of those years in such an extraordinary manner as to disgust all except those who were in the plot, and who were ready to profit at the expense of the State Treasury, and the merchants and importers of this city. Did these editorial questions of politics and service reform relate their measures, either in connection or in State interests, Mr. Editor, we need not ask you, as we do, if it would be the end of a time that the country has had the fruit. When the Rotten Ring stole control of the State and the Republican Party, the State was saved by the Tammany Ring. Behold, upon Fairview the United States Senate. CORRESPONDENT.

An Old Tribune Reader's Opinion of the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a life-long admirer of the Tribune, I confess that I at first looked with jealousy upon the Times in its bold onslaught upon Tammany, for as the Tribune had always been first and foremost in all political reforms, I considered it the peculiar province of that journal to take the lead in this grandest and most gigantic of fights for the common weal. That it should be thus supplanted and outgeneraled upon its chosen battle-ground was not at all agreeable to me; that it should, by any fortuitous circumstance, be compelled to play second fiddle to any newspaper in Christendom, was antagonistic to my ideas of political and literary propriety. And when it fell into line and joined in the fray, its position inspired within me a feeling of sadness. True, it did not seem to exhibit quite the old-time earnestness, but how could it be expected so under such trying circumstances? Anxious as I was to see this fight waged to the bitter end, I almost cursed the day that saw the TIMES in possession of those Cox accounts. But my feelings soon underwent a complete revolution. The powerful and persistent blows of the TIMES, backed up by such an array of "hateful" figures, mysteriously obtained, were too much for the poor *Tribune*, and it soon became a question whether that paper was fighting the Ring or the Times with the greater ardor. Its jealousy was so manifest that it well-nigh overbalanced its efforts in the good work of reform, and alienated its best friends. In spite of its half way aid, however, the war on the Ring culminated triumphantly, and the *Tribune*, to recover lost ground, went to fighting Collector MURPHY and the *Syracuse* Convention. But the trick was too thin. The "green-eyed monster" stood out in such bold proportions that those who 10 times past received its lessons of moral boldness, now laughed while they deplore its folly. Its mad antics and squirmings are irresistible, surpassing even those of its brother screhead, the *Sun*. In its desperation it has made enemies of many of the prominent members of the party with which it has been a life-long co-worker, and brought down upon its inestimable and opportune aid the bitterness of a hundred years of hate. Its charge is only equaled by its inability to substantiate them, thus continually making everything clear as mud, and burning nobody.

What the *Tribune* proposes to do in the event of President Grant's renomination, we shall not pretend to conjecture. But if it will take the advice of an old friend, it will renounce politics, and turn its attention to the virtues of pig-iron and pumpkins. As a political power, the glory of the *Tribune* has departed. We have no idea, however, that our advice will be followed, and, to tell the truth, we don't know that it is doing as good a service in amusing the public, in which role it has proved itself such an adept, as in the more essential industries of life. Let the *Tribune*, then, go on in the work of "warning" everybody, no matter whether they are friend or foe, and I venture the prediction that it will, in good time, deserve what remains of its former reputation.

REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Church of the Messiah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Monday was an account of what took place on Sunday morning at the Church of the Messiah. A plain statement of the facts will bring the truth to light. Rev. GEORGE A. HEPWORTH, on that occasion, stated publicly from a Christian pulpit that he had been insulted by me. I wish to place the whole facts on which his charge was founded before those who read his statements in your columns, and to ask them who was insulted, he or I.

The facts are these: Mr. HEPWORTH, as a Unitarian, was engaged originally to supply our pulpit for the term of two years. He declined to make any engagement for a period longer than that, stating at the time that after that period he desired either party to be at perfect liberty to terminate the contract. We agreed to this. His term of two years would have expired Oct. 6, last. We let our pews annually during the latter part of December, for the coming calendar year, and arrange all the secular business of the church accordingly. In letting the pews in December, 1870, for the year 1871, some objected to taking pews for the whole year on the ground that on the 6th of October we might be without a minister. To obviate this objection, an oral agreement was then made with Mr. HEPWORTH that the written contract should be terminated, but that he should consider himself pastor of the church without any written agreement. That we understood, would be good for the whole year 1871, the term for which we rented our pews. The salary for 1871 was fixed and provided for at the annual meeting early in January of that year. This was assented by all parties, including Mr. HEPWORTH, and continued through the year 1871. The salary was arranged for that year at $6,000.

The whole arrangement, however, was based upon the understanding, most clearly expressed in his sermons and conversation, that he was a Unitarian. But when he discovered and foresaw the Unitarian faith, all moral obligation to continue him as pastor of a church whose doctrines he had disavowed ceased. Our moral obligation ceased also with the year 1871. Our time to make the engagement for 1872 was Monday, Jan. 1. I did not learn of his change of faith till Wednesday evening, Jan. 3. I immediately asked him to state it in writing. This written statement of the fact of his change was not delivered to me until Saturday, Jan. 6. He had previously announced this intended description of our faith from the Board of Trustees that he was upon the point of commencing a new year of administration before he let us know it, and then we only obtained the fact by making a demand upon him. The conversation he held with the Board of Trustees was in effect, I believe, that I (I permitted to preach a single Sunday after the engagement expired with the old year, to give an opinion of thinking his whole salary of $6,000 for that Sunday only, or, if I did not think that Sunday only, I might preach another Sunday in order that he might be in THE POWER to prevent it. For the purpose of preventing the Church in the Messiah from a practical inability to fulfill many declarations not rendered, I, as official representative of the Board, and under legal advice, sent him the following business letter, which he had no right otherwise to interpret, as the insult he is related purely to secular matters. But, upon that this, he used only a garbled sentence from my letter, without any explanation even a proper character, giving a whole false impression of its nature and spirit, and throw himself upon the sympathies of a promiscuous audience, as I have said, had been insulted by me in this circumstance.

May the same time he suppressed entirely the fact that I had accompanied the business letter I sent him with a private letter, the character of which, if quoted, would have made the letter which will fully exhibit the complete and willful misrepresentation of the feelings of myself and the trustees with him:

(The official letter from me as President of the Board, written by my legal advisor:)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

DEAR MR. HEPWORTH: As President of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Messiah in New-York, it my duty in my official capacity to inform you that the pews in the church are rented for the year 1872, and that the rents are payable in advance. As soon as the contract for the rents of the pews is made, I will send you a copy of the rents and see able in determining the amount of income, we engage them for the coming year.

Your engagement to our pastor terminated with the year 1871, and, unfortunately, we have not yet been able to obtain a pastor for the church. We have not, I believe, your money in all the church.

The Church of the Messiah is a Christian church, and the Sunday services are Christian services. We have not, I believe, your money in all the church. We have not, I believe, your money in all the church. We have not, I believe, your money in all the church

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Important Testimony Before the Investigating Committee Yesterday.

Examination of Deputy Collector Clark—Letters from Mr. Fullerton, Merritt and others.

Special Census Bureau Report.

The Investigating Committee were busy yesterday, as the examination of Deputy Collector CLARK, with a view of what is known as "the Secret Service." He then explained in great detail the theory and practice of the system of the collection of revenue for remote years, and of the subject of government spies for investigation. He showed substantially that so far as the Custom-house is concerned the system is a practical nullity, inasmuch as there is any value in secret service, the operations of the Secret Treasury agents. He disclosed no such abuses but the special agents will be had should be called upon to explain some statements which have been made by merchants. Mr. CLARK stated the facts as he knew them by the officers of the Government, by various agents of whom, in the merchants concerned have already told their stories to the Committee. And in stating, in all other respects, he defended the Department on this side of the story. Then, in the case of HERRIMAN & PATSON, it appeared that the Collector, finding what he considered a serious fraud, submitted the book to the District-Attorney, and that the latter, after some further investigation, made at the request of the Collector, intimated that the Government could not probably succeed in forfeiting the goods, yet the claim to the unpaid duties remains still unsettled—the officers of the Government contending that a considerable sum remains still due, and the importers mainly denying it. As to remote time, it appears that there was more than one offer to return money, on their stipulation, to prevent them in court, or at their certifying copies to be sworn. As to WEEDEN'S case, it appears that he detailed on the proceedings in Court, and that judgment was obtained for the full amount claimed by the Government, and Mr. WEEDEN paid its amount. [illegible] Not much of a "compromise." The Committee adjourned during Mr. CLARK'S examination unfinished. There was but one overflow of Democratic tribunitism in the day.

The session opened with the reading of the following letter:

[illegible] Jan. 13, 1872.

[illegible] Sir: I have something which, if shown up, will do much to relief against the late Collector of Brooklyn, which is an act of action, not words, and of which I will tell you one, which I have seen in the case of Mr. MURRAY and the operations that was to prevent it, if that Collector had been honest. It also shows, I will so doubt, future Mr. Secretary, that it is a fact beyond that of Mr. Evarts, as it appears, that there is a set of men in New-York, with a view to bid a number of Congressmen, who, with a view to bid a number of Congressmen, gentlemen, what will you give to have this shown to Congress? It is important to the people. Respectfully yours, W. A. F. [illegible] Sir: I have difference in the duties performed by these gentlemen. I specifically state they have the same duties and powers, but there is a division of labor, I suppose.

Q—At times they can all have and there is none of them in the office? A—Possibly; they are somewhere hunting at some parcels of the same than others.

Q—Are there any persons who make affidavits? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know what Brown's occupation was before he became a Treasury agent? A—Not I know; BRICKETT was previously inspector of Customs, Captain of Police, and I believe Brown was.

Q—Then was the CLARKE'S connection previously? A—He was in the Custom-house.

Q—Do you know of Mr. BRADBURY having made any affidavits as to entry of goods, merchandise? A—I don't remember.

Q—Is he an active man in the service? A—Yes.

Q—I suppose it is quite probable he has made affidavits? A—I think of a mistake and he is generally looking after smuggling.

Q—Has he any special qualifications for the [illegible] of merchandise from his previous life? A—I don't know.

Q—What was Brown's occupation before he became Treasury agent? A—He was in some business of a mercantile nature.

Q—Had he any knowledge of commerce in such a port as this? A—That is my impression from my acquaintance with him; I cannot say from the statute; I could not tell you what was Mr. ALEXANDER's business before that; Mr. HOWE has been Treasury agent since April, 1869. He was previously [illegible], I think, in connection with the scale manufactory, and was a Government agent in Massachusetts during the war.

Q—The understanding of merchandise constitutes a large portion of the business in that bureau; does it not? A—It forms a large portion of the fraud upon the revenue.

Q—I speak of Mr. HOWE's bureau? A—The business of his bureau is made up of frauds upon the revenue and the investigation of such other matters as are assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I think, also, a general supervision and inspection of the various Custom matters within his district. If there are any complaints relating to the Collector's office they are referred to him for examination and report. His entire business is not the investigation of frauds against the revenue.

Q—It is a great part of them, is it not? A—I believe so.

Q—You understand from your knowledge and experience, that the frauds upon the revenue constitute the majority of the business of that bureau? A—I would say it constitutes a considerable portion of the business of that bureau, but I would not say it was the largest part.

Q—The cases of undervaluation constitute the largest portion of cases upon the revenue? A—No, Sir; they constitute a large part of the frauds that have been investigated and discovered. They are not the large majority by any means.

Q—What class of cases, if any, form the majority of cases of fraud upon the revenue? A—I should say that the frauds discovered by means of false weights constitute a large part.

Q—When you say so large a part what do you mean, the number of cases or in the amount involved? A—I cannot say exactly, but I think it is in both cases. I think more fraud is committed by undervaluation than by any other cause.

Q—Cases of undervaluation abound in questions of a peculiar character, do they not? A—Yes, Sir; where they involve a question of value, they do.

Q—When an invoice is presented, which afterward turns out to be false, the person who inspects it will have his attention attracted to the prices specified in the invoice as not according to his experience in the business? A—You are referring to persons generally?

Q—As a general proposition? A—Yes Sir.

Q—Is other than his experience as to value form a very important guide to the officer who first takes it upon the case of an invoice or fraudulent reduction? A—You are placing the case of an officer starting out to investigate a particular series of invoices, to ascertain whether there is any fraudulent entry made, by a reduction of market value.

Q—No. What I want to ascertain simply is this: Is it necessary that the officer should possess some knowledge of the values of the merchandise? A—I don't regard it as essential by any means.

Q—Why should the invoice attract attention if it varied from the prices given in it unless he knew whether the prices were reasonable or not? A—He is generally put in the position of a jury passing upon evidence.

Q—Do I understand you to say that when he is examining a case of dry goods that it makes no difference whether he knows their value or not? A—The Examiner should be sole or judge of the value of the goods; the question of smuggling is generally determined by extrinsic evidence.

Q—When a man who knows nothing of dry goods takes up an invoice, his suspicion are he aroused; is he as competent as a Treasury agent who is man who is acquainted with the value of these goods? A—I think there is no difference; I think he is quite as competent.

Q—You think a man who does not know anything concerning these goods is just as well able to make an affidavit as one who is acquainted with them? A—Sometimes one may make affidavit without being acquainted with the subject; dry goods are generally described in the invoice, and their values are pretty well known; I think a lawyer accustomed to judge of evidence, accustomed to judge of its force—would be better qualified to act as Treasury agent than a Jew peddler; I think he is unfit to consider the direct and bearing of the evidence.

Q—How many good lawyers are there Treasury agents? A—I don't know that any of them have been trained as lawyers.

Senator Frait—What precautions are taken against imposition upon the minds of an importer of dry goods, who is seized, and experts are called to examine them? A—They call in persons who are believed to be trustworthy.

Q—Have they been sworn? A—There is no authority to do so; as far as I am concerned I never heard of a complaint of that kind.

Senator Casserly—But they have the opportunity of passing upon the affidavits of firm? A—Yes. But they are very careful in their selection. On one occasion, at Mr. HOWE's request, I sent a clerk of mine to assist in the examination of the books of NAYLOR & Co., but on its being ascertained he was a relative of a member of the firm, he was withdrawn.

Q—What length of time is generally occupied in examining the books and papers in a case of seizure? A—That must vary with each case. The majority of the books are usually returned in a few days.

Q—In the mean time has the merchant access to his books for the purpose of carrying on his business? A—Always.

Q—Is not the whole matter in the charge of JUDGE? Has not the merchant the power to obtain an order for their possession? A—Yes; but in these cases certified copies have been taken.

Q—Are them Treasury agents salaried officers? A—Yes.

Q—How many clerks has he? A—I don't know he is allowed any. He is appointed by Secretary ROBESON.

Q—When the books are placed in the custody of the Treasury agent, what is to prevent his opening them? A—If it came to the knowledge of the Collector that they were opening the books, they would be immediately recalled.

Q—In examining these books and papers, do you confine yourself to the specific charge in the affidavit? A—All other impositions in regard to the same class of goods.

Q—Do you mean to say that new claims have not been made founded on facts obtained on the basis of facts obtained from books and papers which were seized? A—There might have been instances of that kind; in fact, I know there have been.

Q—Are not the merchants' books open for the discovery of any possible fraud which may exist? A—Only in relation to the fraud described in the affidavit generally.

Q—You have known where a compromise has been made by the Government for matters wholly disconnected with the charges embodied in the affidavit? A—I don't remember any such case.

Senator Bayard—I may say I have evidence of such a fact.

Mr. Clark—I have no information concerning it.

Senator Bayard—You say they don't make charges against them and effect compromises upon information; that they find out until they get the terms settled a different product? A—I have no recollection of any case where the officer was interested in the fraud over levying on which a new claim was made.

Q—Do not the Treasury agents sometimes make fees made through your bureau to a merchant upon other charges than those specified in the affidavit? A—There is assuming that confidences and compromises have been made through my bureau.

Q—Then you say that fees are made through your bureau? A—None are made through my bureau; no cases are settled there.

Q—Are settlements made anywhere for charges not specified in the warrant for which the papers and books are brought into custody? A—I don't know; but where there have been such claims where charges have failed, there has been one class of goods, and examination of the books disclosed that in another class of goods a fraud was also committed, that might have been embraced in the suits subsequently brought.

Q—Are the merchants' books not thrown open to the officers of the Treasury, and I ask you if a man's books are taken in to a branch, and whether the information thus acquired may not be used against him? A—I have no knowledge in any case that it is the connection in relation to the matter; it should seem an improper thing if such were the case, and unauthorized.

Q—Do you know of any case where they were brought to the Custom-house against a man? A—No, Sir.

Q—Do you know of cases where books have been taken from the Merchant? A—I do not know.

Q—Have you a general impression of what ordinarily books and papers? A—I have. Where they have been delivered to the Collector.

Q—I will ask you to give us the list of the estimate, the source, the character of the seizure, character, &c.? A—I think it will be best to ascertained, in some instances, from the District-Attorney. Most I will supply the books, if you give me a list of those you require.

Senator Casserly—Do you wish to state any one reason Mr. Hunter in the House urged, who had previous to his appointment as Treasury agent, been in a considerable business? A—I do not recollect the subject. The duties of the inspectors are to make seizures, searches of the vessel, &c.

Q—Like the Treasury agents, they have a good deal of business inside and outside? A—I presume so.

Q—Is it not possible that examinations of merchants' books and affidavit any sworn statement being presented? A—My knowledge is that they are always conducted by a sworn officer of the Government. Sometimes books in German and French are submitted for translation to some officer.

Q—Do you know the amounts of money received by Mr. HOWE for seizures and forfeitures? A—I have only a general idea; the books of the Auditor's office will show.

Q—State whether the amount received is large or small? A—I could not state with any accuracy whether the gross receipts were $50,000 or $100,000.

Senator Casserly—Do you mean to say it was limited to $50,000 or $100,000? A—I don't think it has amounted to $50,000.

Q—For how many years? A—Since the bureau was established.

Q—How long ago is that? A—Eighteen months ago.

Q—Who pays the expenses of the office [illegible]? A—I understand that it is paid by some appropriation of the Treasury.

Q—You said you did not know of any case in which invoices other than those specified and limited in the warrant and approved, have been made the basis of new charges against the merchant? A—No; I know of no such fact.

Q—Have I known of cases in which additional invoices had been the basis in which suits were brought, the charges being of the same general nature. If a clear case of fraud of any nature was discovered through the course of examination, process based on the evidence was commenced if it was brought to the notice of the Collector. I had official notice of the case of NAYLOR & Co.

Q—Is that case the District-Attorney directed the discontinuance of the suits brought on the affidavit, but on new invoices he proceeded new claims on new evidence, and commenced suits against the merchants? A—The claim was made on the facts adduced subsequently. The claim was made at Mr. HOWE's office, and, as I understand the statement of the District-Attorney, there was a good deal of discussion between the representatives of NAYLOR & Co., subsequently dismissed him from that opinion.

Q—Were those invoices on which the proceedings were made included in the affidavit? A—I believe so.

Senator Casserly—He believe there was a great abuse of power with those officers. They did not limit themselves to the subject-matter specified in the affidavit but overhauled everything they could get into their hands. They made a general dissquisition of the man's papers and business.

Senator Frait—I was unsophisticated enough to suppose that in the examination they were entitled to bring these matters under the attention of the District-Attorney.

Senator Casserly—I submit the entire proceedings should be embraced in the affidavit. If we were living in an absolute monarchy this thing would be permissible. In a free government it should not be tolerated.

Senator Frait—Have complaints based on evidence derived from seizures been sustained as a general thing? A—A large majority of them.

Q—What number of that class of cases have been compromised or settled? A—A very considerable portion of them.

Senator Frait—Do you know of any case where, under these circumstances, frauds has been discovered and the man was released? A—There was one case of that character; none my connection with the port, but even then it was thought it under the advice of the District-Attorney. In all cases proceedings have been commenced.

Q—Who are the parties to a compromise? A—The District-Attorney and the heads of the Treasury.

Q—Have you a record of each in which money has been paid? A—No money is paid in my hands; it is paid to the cashier of the Court, and then to the Collector, who deposits it to the credit of the Government; a duplicate copy of the record of the Court is sent to the Collector; these show the gross amounts paid and the deductions made for all sources; it also shows the amount accruing to the United States; there is also an account of the amount paid informers, &c.

Senator Frait—Is it a fact that it is Treasury policy to make new claims against the merchant upon other charges than those specified in the affidavit? A—There is assuming that confidences and compromises have been made through my bureau.

Senator Bayard—I think we should have the names of all persons who have Government money in their possession. I have grieved over the existence of informers in past years. They are a race of people not very honorable to the community in which they are tolerated.

Witness continued—I have known cases where goods have been seized and their value in money paid into the Court. The money is then liable to condemnation. I don't know of any case where a merchant paid money and got a free permit to go to the store and get those goods.

Q—The understanding is that in case of a compromise, no further proceeding will be instituted, and he will be exempt from punishment? A—That is the understanding.

Q—You have never known that violated? A—No, Sir.

Q—One-half of the amount goes to the United States, one-fourth to the informer, and the remainder to the Collector and Naval Officer, apart from those, do you know other distributions directed by law? A—No. The informer is adjudged by the Judge or Secretary of the Treasury. The sureties mentioned in the record is not a way recognized as the informer, and I have frequently seen a different state of things established.

Q—In regard to the bonds given to the sureties, have you not, by an arrangement, received compensation from them of the amount they have paid? A—There have been cases in which the Collector has received the money in the Court? A—There is a record in the proceedings in the department. I have more or less received in relation to them all.

By Senator Casserly—You have mentioned what is called in Mr. Howe's office as some officials; are there some other persons connected with it? A—Not of my knowledge.

Q—Are there any informers? A—I do not know of any of course in particular cases as has particular agents.

Q—How do you understand that those in such cases are employed? A—Under the Treasury agents?

Q—Are these informers known to the Treasury agents so that they can say their name, or call them whenever they want them? A—I can't say so.

Q—Are the proceedings in Mr. FAYNE's office in the Custom-house substantially the same as in Mr. HOWE's with regard to the custody of books and papers? A—I never knew him to sell in the old of more than one person—he was in the capacity of clerk, and was subsequently made a sworn officer of the Customs.

Q—In what custody are the books and papers which interest to Mr. FAYNE? A—They are in the Collector's custody as much as if he retained them.

Q—The Collector did not appoint Mr. FAYNE and cannot direct him as to the conditions he should receive [illegible] A—No, but we ask those questions in regard to papers.

Q—That is, he has the custody of them? A—No, he retained to have the real custody of them upon which Mr. FAYNE had the mere custody of them.

Q—Does Mr. FAYNE have the key of the room in which the papers are kept? A—He has one key, the Collector another, the [illegible] another.

Q—Do you know of the custody of papers in a great number of cases? A—I have heard of it before my connection with the Custom-house; I know that experts were employed in the sheep wine case, but I do not know that Stokes or gold-lace boots were employed for that purpose.

Senator Casserly—You were asked if secrets of business had been disclosed to persons in the Treasury Department and to the Collector; I have seen such books and papers? A—Yes, Sir; I have seen such books and papers; I have [illegible] and they would not be likely to reveal it.

Senator Howe—After the seizure of books and paper, show is the compromise to be carried out? It is carried in a great many ways. Suppose a merchant comes to the Collector and says, I come to the compromise is not attempted until the counsel of the parties come at the Collector's office and if the case is tenable. Their action is governed accordingly. In going to find the proportions of authority made to the District-Attorney and all the preliminaries to a settlement are made by him.

Q—Putting as a matter of this kind, then, you are as the any other matter of business? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Who fixes the compromise in the case? A—There must be the concurrence without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector, the Naval Officer, and the District-Attorney? A—Evidence presented by the counsel, but is required further.

Q—Have you ever known a compromise that was not agreed to by the District-Attorney? A—I do not recollect one well.

Q—Where there is no suit in office of the Government in which proceedings; criminal action is entirely within the province of the District-Attorney; the regulations of the department in all doubtful cases requires the Collector to obtain the opinion of the District-Attorney and it is the opinion of the latter that generally prevails.

Q—Are you familiar with the management of criminal cases in this particular—who directs the discontinuance of criminal proceedings? A—The District-Attorney, with or without the consent of the Custom-house authorities.

Q—I rather from the letters between the Collector and the District-Attorney, in his view, that the Collector was of opinion the cargoes were liable to forfeiture, but upon the examination of the District-Attorney the case of forfeiture could not be made out? A—Upon the statement which he received he could not prosecute a case which should be prosecuted, but the subsequent explanation rendered it doubtful, and he sustained the opinion of the District-Attorney in the matter.

The following correspondence was then read:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 4, 1871.

Sir: On the 24th ult. I received from Messrs. HERRIMAN & PATSON, firm business at No. 64 Pine-street, in this city, entered certain wool imported by them in the last preceding month, which, from the invoice, I find, entry being dated at 40,000 pounds, the weight of this wool is stated by the United States weighter, by which there appeared to be 44,000 pounds, but the quantity of wool actually received, as shown by the United States weighter, was 44,000 pounds. The second invoice would appear to have been without any authority, and I have ascertained from the examination of facts that this wool was not weighed at all by a United States weighter, but that it was removed from the dock and received by HERRIMAN & PATSON with full weight, as stated in the first invoice. Upon the United States weighter, Mr. DIXON, being called upon, he stated that he had never weighed the wool, and that he had never received any such quantity of wool, and that at that time only said wool had received and weighed 4,000 pounds; that the entire quantity of this description is but 4,000 pounds per bale; that no bale could be weighed by the weighers, and that the remainder of the wool was received and weighed at a time and place, and in a manner, and in quantities of much more than two pounds per bale; that the 2,000 pounds per bale, as stated, was made on entry of wool by the bank for Adler, which was invoiced and entered as weighing 188,000 pounds, which was returned by the United States weigher, as 188,000 pounds, and by Messrs. HERRIMAN & PATSON, as 188,000 pounds, and entered accordingly. Subsequent investigation has disclosed that this wool, by similar proceedings, never passed through the City weighers, but, if entered, was never weighed by the United States weighers; that the weight stated by the Collector, of 188,000 pounds, and their sales, wants was 188,000 pounds.

The invoices value of these two importations of wool is $[illegible] If, upon proper notice, make the Bank and Messrs. HERRIMAN & PATSON, I will be obliged to request that you will institute proceedings, in accordance, based for a sufficient amount to recover the value of this wool in currency, under section 4 of the act of March 2, 1867, in that the information received, that wool knowing it to have been illegally imported, and with the intent to defraud the revenue, by their procurement, was taken from the weighers in order to ascertain the duties thereon, in violation of section 17 of the act of March 2, 1867. In your opinion the facts will warrant the institution of such proceedings.

The invoices, entries, returns, fraudulent dock-books, and evidences from the books and papers of Messrs. HERRIMAN & PATSON, together with the names of the witnesses, will be forwarded to you when requested. The annexed schedule gives the particulars of the before-mentioned weights.

Respectfully, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, United States Attorney.

Date of Entry.	Invoiced and Rec'd.	U. S. weight.	City weight.	Entered wgh't. returns.	Sales return.	Sales weight.
Hans George, Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Adler,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DIST. OF NEW-YORK, No. 11 WALL-STREET, May 6, 1871.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector, &c.:

Sir: Referring to your letter of May 4, 1871, relative to the importation of wool by HERRIMAN & PATSON, to recover the value of certain wool alleged to have been fraudulently entered by them, I do not (for my opinion) that I shall warrant the institution of such proceedings. I have respectfully to note that in my judgment, the facts stated do not appear to be strong prima facie case against these parties, which, standing unexplained and unrebutted, would, within the meaning of section 4 of the act of March 2, 1867, in the Weld case, entitle the Government to a verdict. But a further inquiry into the merits of the case, and the facts as they are about to be by counsel, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., made, leads me to the belief that the Government would fail in the suit if the defendants succeeded before a jury in the state of facts alleged by them. Under the circumstances, I think it my duty to refrain from commencing a criminal suit, and to rely upon the civil remedy, which, I think, will be sufficiently effective upon your judgment as to the liability of the defendants for the value.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) NOAH DAVIS,
United States Attorney.

Q—The District-Attorney, upon the consideration, that it would not be advisable to proceed against them for the value of the wool? A—Yes, Sir. Proceedings were commenced against the parties on the 7th May, a warrant was obtained and executed. All the books and papers were returned on May 8 except four, and these were retained until after the entry of the District Attorney; I do not remember that Mr. FAYNE formerly made application to me, but he consented. It was on a consideration of the whole circumstances and a consultation with the parties that the District-Attorney came to the conclusion to which he arrived.

Senator Casserly called attention to the fact that Mr. JAYNE had made a statement in a loud and emphatic voice, which was altogether improper and irrelevant. He had not criticised any statement made during the session, but he considered the improper, as having a bearing upon the testimony of the witness.

Q—Do you understand this controversy as finally closed? A—I don't know anything to the once we think it will be renewed.

A—It was complained by Mr. FAYNE that you accused his house of fraud? A—There papers being shown to me I said, more was either fraud or gross neglect; that was my said to Mr. FAYNE.

Q—Did you state that any attempt was made to bribe some of your subordinates, A—No, Sir.

Q—The case as I understand was terminated only by the entry of judgment in the Government's favor for the amount claimed? A—Yes; the whole amount of the claim was paid.

As the hour of the prosecution the investigation adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Gas on the Manhattan Blue Guarantee.

From the Tribune City Intelligence, Jan. 8.

A gentleman is now in this city who was one of the original and charter Mormons that settled. He left a good position as bookkeeper in a New-York business house, and with his wife went to the "land of promise," returned by the agents of the proselyting company. He says the half of the rascalities of the company have never been told. The loss and short of the speculation with him is that he lost everything he possessed in the world. They first left taking trunks and other baggage, then, finally, during their long journey on foot, they threw away the little articles they carried in their hands. In San Francisco he could find no employment, and, being advised to do so, came to this place, where he has had the same luck. He is a good book-keeper, speaks five languages, has conducted business in three, and with all these accomplishments he has not been able to get work at even the lowest wages. As he is dead-broke, he says he will work for board and lodging until he can do better. He is a graduate of a mountain college in Europe, and says if he cannot give satisfaction he wants no place for a single day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Bank return shows a very large accession to the Deposit line since last Monday. The average of the week is $5,005,800 higher. Of this sum $2,067,500 is in Gold backs. The Loans are increased $3,538,800. The Gold Notes are $637,700 less than on previous report and Circulation is down $62,900. The Treasury Office during the week received in Gold Customs $2,658,127, and paid out Gold Interest $2,835,311.

Money closed at 7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers on a better demand than on Friday, owing to the activity and continued advance in Stocks.

Gold manifested some firmness up to 2 o'clock today as 109 @ 109⅛ ₱ cent., but the demand fell off later in the day and the market closed 109 @ 109⅛ ₱ cent. dull. Exchange on London steady at 109½ ₱ cent. sales.

The Stock Exchange continued active and on the advance, and a very large business was done in the Railroads as well in the Hall of the Exchange as at the Boards. The Western Telegraph and the Express Stocks were also in demand at advancing rates. A feature in the Railroad Stocks was a strong movement in New-York Central. The purchases were unusually heavy, and by or for account of leading Brokers. The North-west, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Union Pacific were also strong and in large demand. The general advance extended to New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna, ex January Dividend. Erie was partially better than on Friday, when 33,000 shares were sold at 34 @ 35¼ ₱ cent., but there is no such general disposition to speculate in the Stock as noticed early in the week. The Public Funds left off firm on the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, and steady on other descriptions. The First Mortgages of the Union Pacific advanced, on European orders, to 93¾ @ 93¾ @ 93¾ ₱ cent. The Land Grants and Incomes of the same Company were in demand, the former selling at 93¾ ₱ cent. The Central Pacifics steady at 103¾ @ 103¾ ₱ cent.

After the Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111¾	112
American Gold	109	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¾	97⅛
N.Y.Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92¾	93
Reading	114¾	114¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾	110⅛
North-west Common	70¾	71⅛
North-west Preferred	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	55⅛	56⅛
St. Paul Common	54¾	55
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	74¾	74¾
Western Telegraph	71¾	72⅛
Erie	33¾	34¼
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾
Lake Shore Scrip	88	88⅛

At the very close the market for the New-York and Western Roads was strong and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

Gold receipts	$661,670 42
Gold payments	1,203,336 69
Gold balance	60,714,[illegible]
Currency receipts	726,426 50
Currency payments	326,452 69
Currency balance	$[illegible],614 41
Customs	420,000 00
Cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	770,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange were as follows:

[illegible]

The Manhattan Insurance Company, having filed its declaration and charter in the State Insurance Department, announces that the books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened, at No. 69 Wall-st., and will remain open until further notice.

The visible imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,682,[illegible].

The San Francisco papers furnish the following statistics of the trade of the port:

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports of merchandise and treasure for the past six years have been in the aggregate as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Domestic produce exported	$8,767,[illegible]	$11,[illegible]	$11,[illegible]
Foreign goods shipped to Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals for each year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1867.	1868.
Domestic produce exported	$14,[illegible]	$11,[illegible]
Foreign goods shipped to Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals for each year	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1869.	1870.
Domestic produce exported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign goods shipped to Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals for each year	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1871.
Domestic produce exported	[illegible]
Foreign goods shipped to Mexico	[illegible]
Treasure	[illegible]
Total for year	[illegible]

The receipts of duties at this port for several years have been as follows, showing a considerable reduction from the year of 1869:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The total for 1868 was $[illegible]
The total for 1867 was $[illegible]
The total for 1866 was $[illegible]
The total for 1865 was $[illegible]
The total for 1864 was $[illegible]
The total for 1863 was $[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT (8 P. C.) INTEREST.
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100,
can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage of a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture provides the sale of these Lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though asking no agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent (8s) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 15 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

By Judge Barrett.

Little ex. Milburn; order granted.

Acker et al. ex. Colima, Jr., et al.; judgment granted.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; reply confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of the application of Charles A. Buddenick, &c.; notice of application must be given to the Superintendent of Buildings.

Leuchtes vs. Schingel, &c.; memorands for counsel.

In re habeas corpus of Michael J. McCarthy; writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Bly vs. The Solar Chemical Manufacturing Company; motion to vacate attachment granted.

The Ocean Bank vs. The New-York Printing Company; motion to stay execution denied.

Rose vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Judge Loew.

In the matter of Gustav B. Sangmeister; order to the commission issue granted.

Herman vs. Levy; motion to open default granted upon the conditions specified in the memorandum for counsel.

Bang vs. Conant; motion granted.

Calef vs. Reed; motion granted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—IN EQUITY.

By Judge Nelson.

THE STREET CASES—THE INJUNCTIONS DENIED.

George B. Elkins vs. The City of Brooklyn, the Commissioners of the Water Board, &c.—In this case the plaintiff, the owner of land on several specified streets where sewers are being constructed, anticipating that he will be assessed to the extent of $10,000, held up that the streets have never been opened, that the sewers are not constructed pursuant to authority, and that the City and the Commissioners be enjoined from proceeding the work and from making assessments.

Charles Wilson vs. The City of Brooklyn, the Commissioners of the Water Board, &c.—The plaintiff, one of the 111 owners of land on Fourth-street, now being repaved, with wooden block pavement, sets up that the improvement has not been applied for by a majority of the owners; that, though the petition purports to be signed by a majority of such owners, several of the names subscribed were forgeries, and that, for want of the petition required by statute, the defendants have no authority to repave the street. The plaintiff anticipates that an assessment will be laid and so a cloud on his title, and seeks to have enjoinment restrained and the contract declared void.

John H. Bergen, for plaintiff, entered his case by a review of all the cases.

Mr. DeWitt, counsel for the city, and Mr. Emmet for the Water-Board Commissioners, resisted the applications.

Judge NELSON denied the injunction in each case, holding that a Court of Equity had no power to interfere upon the facts stated, and in mere anticipation of a loss, which might, if it ever took effect, be injurious to the owners of the property.

Daniel Morrison vs. John Beaver; case tried without a jury. A great number of witnesses were examined. The plaintiff's property, occupied by tenants, is adjacent to the defendant's. The defendant brings to his place from 150 to 200 sheep, lambs and calves nightly, and slaughters them daily. The noise and the noisome effluvia disturb the comfort of the households, giving rise to the complaint, which, it is said, though somewhat of the defendant's witnesses recognize nothing unpleasant. Judge NELSON decided that defendant's business was a nuisance, and granted an injunction and judgment for the relief claimed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 289.—Carroll, *Administrator*, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This cause was submitted on the printed points. The action was to recover cotton seized by the Government during the war. Carroll, the original owner, died before it was taken, and his wife claims that she is entitled to the proceeds. The question of loyalty was the main one, and the evidence showed that while the deceased never gave material aid to the enemy, he did sympathize with the rebels. The Court of Claims held that proof of material aid was not necessary, and that if it was, the fact that deceased attempted to go within the rebel lines, with his slaves, on the approach of the Union troops, was sufficient evidence, for absolutely and unqualified comfort to the rebellion. It was also held that the political status of decedent, and not the administratrix, was the subject of inquiry, asserting the doctrine that decedent was the claimant of the proceeds in contemplation of the act of Congress. It is here contended that as the property was seized after the death of Carroll, the title was in the claimant, and not in the decedent; and it is said that the judgment is at variance with the well-known rules of law and violative of well-settled principles of indictment. Mr. B. C. Carmine for claimant; B. H. Bristow for the Government.

No. 18.—*The Nicolson Pavement Company* vs. Jenkins.—Error to the Circuit Court of California.—The parties respectively claim to have acquired from Nicolson the exclusive right to the patent for the renewed or extended term, in the City of San Francisco. The District Court gives title under an assignment of Nicolson to one Taylor in December, 1864, and nearly four years before the original term for which the patent was gran

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

RICH LACES.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN EXTRA FINE SELECTION OF

Real Point, Applique Point,

AND

BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES AND JACKETS, BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCINGS.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF NEW AND VARIED DESIGNS IN

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Housekeeping Goods.

WE ARE OFFERING AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

4-4 FAMILY LINENS, SHEETING LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE,) DOILIES, LUNCH-CLOTHS, HUCKABUCKS, &c.

White Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blankets and Flannels

OF EVERY GRADE,

AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE CELEBRATED AND MANY SPECIAL MAKES, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY, AND RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 25 TO THE HIGHEST MANUFACTURED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR ELEGANT COLLECTION OF EVENING SILKS, IN NEW AND DELICATE TINTS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JAN. 15, THEIR CLEARING-OUT SALE OF WINTER DRESS MATERIALS. 300 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, REDUCED FROM 75 TO 50 CTS. PER YARD. OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER A LARGE LOT OF 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN. HUCK TOWELS, $1 PER DOZEN. SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH, 6 CTS. ALSO, EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, AT PACKAGE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION 4 CASES 8-4 BARNSLEY DOUBLE DAMASKS, $1 PER YARD. 2 CASES 9-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING, [illegible] CENTS PER YARD. 3 CASES 10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING, $1 PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 15, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, and NEW DESIGNS IN VERY FINE 8-4 AND 9-4 DOUBLE DAMASKS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, $[illegible] TO $1,000; WORTH $[illegible] TO $1,800. POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $[illegible] TO $300; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible]. POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCES, $[illegible] PER YARD TO $[illegible]; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible]. REAL POINT FLOUNCES, $[illegible] TO $[illegible] PER YARD; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible]. REAL CHANTILLY SACQUES, $[illegible] TO $[illegible]; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible].

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF SABLE, MINK, ALASKA SABLE, BLACK MARTIN, LYNX AND ERMINE MUFFS AND BOAS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 15, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, [illegible] cents.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $[illegible].
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75 cents UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO [illegible].
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINS, ALPACA, &c.
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF OUR EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE ARE SOLD. WE GIVE POSSESSION SOON. Entire stock being sacrificed. Crowds of customers turned away last week as the store was too small to accommodate all that came. The greatest opportunity to buy Dry Goods at a sacrifice that has been offered in many a year. ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE AT RETAIL, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, TICKINGS, &c., &c., without the least regard to the cost. We have only a little while in which to convert the entire stock into money, and we know the quickest way to do this is to make a big loss at the start. Half of the goods have been sent to our Bleecker-street store, and customers can trade at whichever store is most convenient.

ONLY ROOM FOR FEW QUOTATIONS.
ALL MERRIMACK and SPRAGUE Prints, 9 cents a yard. These prints are worth 11½ cents at wholesale.
ALL BEST DELAINES, 12½ cents.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 12½ cents.
YARD-WIDE WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 15 cents.
MUSLINS FOR 12½ CENTS, WORTH 18 CENTS.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 296 Bleecker-st.

MAISON VIRFOLET,
NO. 17 CLINTON-PLACE.
A large stock of French Corsets, made expressly for this establishment, are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & Co., NO. 223 WEST 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great variation. Send for catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax.
Interest Payable Quarterly.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $[illegible] PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE [illegible] AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.
Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit as above. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER OF THIS COMPANY having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. [illegible] Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1872, and will remain open until further notice.
HERMAN T. LIVINGSTON,
EDGAR W. CROWELL, } Commissioners.
ANDREW J. SMITH,

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR WATER BONDS

FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI APGAR,	ZACHARIA JAQUES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JAY L. ADAMS,	D. B. MOSES,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	WM. W. OWENS,
J. S. BARRON,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
ALEX. BONNELL,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
MARTIN E. BUSH,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
CHARLES DENISON,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. THEPT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	E. K. THURBER,
ALLAN HAY,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
	R. CORNELL WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIEBS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN,	W. G. TAAKS,
FREDERICK M. MAAS,	FREDERICK VIEMAN.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Bank, held at the Banking-rooms on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	CHARLES G. LANDON,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	SIMON BERNHEIMER,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously re-elected Vice-President. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD Jan. 9, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JAMES DAYTON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
GARDNER R. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	ROBT. SEAMAN,
JESSE HOYT,	HENRY COLLINS,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,	ROBT. K. DAVIES,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	JESSE W. POWERS,
PHILIP VILLINGHAST,	RILEY A. BRICK,
	SAMUEL COULTER.

At a meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, 10th inst., WM. A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIES Vice-President. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James M. Cobb,	Philip M. Lydig,
John Q. Jones,	Joseph Sampson,
William H. Aspinwall,	William H. Guion,
Robert Ray,	George A. Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	James A. Roosevelt,
Sanford Cobb,	William B. Astor,
	Henry Mayer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.............$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.............1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST-MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 12 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN L. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
ELMORE W. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS F. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
JOHN E. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	LANSING C. MOORE,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ANDREW MILLS.
CHAS. BURKHALTER.	

And Samuel C. Harriott, Nathan [illegible], and John W. Massey were elected inspectors of the next coming election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
DEC. 1, 1871. 33 Exchange-place, New-York City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage upon New-York and Brooklyn improved real estate only, in sums of $5,000 and upward. Principals only dealt with. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$[illegible]
CASH CAPITAL	[illegible]
SURPLUS	[illegible]
UNSETTLED LOSSES	[illegible]

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President. J. S. BANKER, Vice-President. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHAS. SAMBURGH, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 25, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 26 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NO. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive. CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank, of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PROPRIETORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS.

A gentleman with twenty years' experience as a public journalist and author of books, would contribute to the editorial columns of a daily or weekly newspaper. He would serve in the capacity of New-York correspondent of home or foreign journals, or otherwise as editor of a literary, philosophical or popular magazine. First-class American and English references. Address JOURNALIST, Newark, N. J., Post-office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Elect a President and Vice-President; the President to hold office for two years; next two years the Vice-President takes his place. Elect a Vice-President every two years; that would make a President acquainted with his office, and keep things from getting out of joint. J. D. F.

A GENTLEMAN GOING THROUGH the Middle States on business the coming week, can take orders for a salable article requiring no samples, and only two or three customers in each town. Leave [illegible] marked H. C. T., at New-York Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH-AV.
Will see to buying agents of [illegible] sales. Appraisals carefully made.

1872.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES
FOR SALE
AT REDUCED VALUATIONS
is now ready, embracing [illegible] houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $[illegible] to $[illegible], to which they invite your early attention.
5th-av., near 51st-st., [illegible]
5th-av., near 35th-st., [illegible]
5th-av., near 50th-st., [illegible]
5th-av., near 56th-st., [illegible]
Madison-av., near 53d-st., [illegible]
Madison-av., near 56th-st., [illegible]
Near 5th-av., in 40th-st., [illegible]
Near 5th-av., in 54th-st., [illegible], with stable.
Near 5th-av., in 47th-st., [illegible]
Near 5th-av., in 53d-st., [illegible]
Also other property, desirably situated.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 180 Broadway,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

A WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, [illegible] marble-tiled hall, sunken area, in hardwood, and modern improvements, handsomely located, West [illegible], for $[illegible].
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 5TH-AV.

A BARGAIN.—LARGE AND SMALL houses for sale, up-town, very low; in every avenue and street; from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Parties desirous of purchasing will do well to call on
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE on [illegible]-st., near Avenue St. Nicholas, with six or sixteen lots, ornamental grounds; fine view of Harlem River; price reasonable and terms easy.
DYE & CURTISS,
NO. 503 5TH-AV.

FOR SALE.—NO. 117 WEST 32D-ST., FOUR-story brown stone, fine order; price, $35,000; terms easy. A three-story high-stoop brick house, West 49th-st.; price $20,000.
DYE & CURTISS,
NO. 503 5TH-AV.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, IN West [illegible]-st., near Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone house, [illegible]; only $[illegible].
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

$32,000.—FOR TWO NEW DOUBLE tenement four-story brick houses, [illegible]-st., each [illegible]; a decided bargain.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 5TH-AV.

$125,000.—A 5TH-AV. CORNER four-story, brown-stone high-stoop house, [illegible], in fine order.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 5TH-AV.

OPPOSITE STUYVESANT-SQUARE, ON 16TH-ST.—For sale a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible], replete with all the latest improvements. Will be sold cheap on account of the early departure of the owner for Europe. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 32 Pine-st.

A—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 43d-st.—Very desirable four-story high-stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, [illegible], lot [illegible] feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, of full width and extra depth; price $[illegible]. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on [illegible]-st., [illegible] feet east of [illegible]-av. Price, $[illegible], half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

A SUPERIOR-BUILT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible] st., between 5th and 7th avs., will be sold for less than its value if applied for at once.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 32 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR [illegible]TH-ST.—A FINE corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable. Also, the finest plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE [illegible]TH-ST.—A FIRST-class, extra-wide corner house for sale cheap; others on the avenue, embracing several corners, [illegible] to [illegible], $[illegible] to $[illegible].
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN elegant, full-sized, high-stoop brown-stone house; [illegible]
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR [illegible]TH-ST.—FIRST-class brown-stone house; price low. Also an elegant corner house, [illegible] feet front; also a smaller house. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE.—A PLOT OF LOTS, FREE and clear, $[illegible], for house and lot in good location. E. G. LOCKE, No. 139 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

A SHEER REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS, DWELLINGS AND store property, desirably located, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 10 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

STABLE FOR SALE OR LEASE.—[illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; [illegible]; a bargain, for all cash. Apply immediately, to D. D. ORELL, No. 361 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property in [illegible]-st., between Park and [illegible] avs., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 180 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CEASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $[illegible] annually [illegible] will buy a charming suburban cottage [illegible] combining [illegible] of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets 25 cents; commutation, $[illegible]. Pavements, gas, water, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most prominent portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within [illegible] feet of three depots. For particulars and permit inquire at adjacent Weis [illegible] (Central Railroad) Depot.

EAST VIRGINIA FARM.—ONE THOUSAND acres, convenient to Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore; location and conditions probably unequaled; price, under circumstances, extremely low; principals only. C. L. HARRIS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J., [illegible] near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID GRAIN AND GRASS FARM—[illegible] acres, under high cultivation; no better farm in Somerset County; twenty-seven miles by rail; $22,000; great bargain; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 200 Broadway; or J. W. KING, J. C. SUPTHAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, with ten acres, in Port Chester, for good City improved property; equity, $40,000; some cash will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 180 Broadway.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE, TWO very fine properties, (one furnished;) pleasantly situated; overlooking bay; terms easy; would exchange. E. G. LOCKE, No. 139 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, plots and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY place on the Hudson, free and clear, for City property well located; will pay some cash.
J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 177 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP of J. A. HYDE & CO., heretofore existing between the subscribers as general partners, and SAMUEL G. BROWN, as special partner, expired by its own limitation on the first ultimo and has been dissolved. The office of the late partnership will be removed to No. 22 Pine-st., where the business will be settled by J. B. HYDE, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. B. HYDE,
WM. H. WILSON,
FRED'K G. YALE,
JOSEPH D. GOPSILL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872. JOHN T. MONTROSS.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 2, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date.
DENNISTOUN & CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silverware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOMEST WELSH PONY ever imported, six years old, warranted sound and kind, with basket phaeton if required; also, a [illegible] of the smallest children's ponies ever imported, forty-four inches high, six years old, sound and kind, warranted. Apply at private stable, 151 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE AND STYLISH driving [illegible] mare, five years old, fifteen and a half hands, dark bay, no blemish, and warranted sound and gentle. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5.—LADIES' AND Children's Furs and Carriage Robes at cost prices. WEBBER, the Furrier, [illegible] and 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A desirable front room on second, and third stories, southern exposure; unexceptionable location; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 13th-st., freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THE elegant English basement house, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., will rent, furnished, a second-story room with bed-room adjoining, suitable for a physician; also, two front rooms in upper story for light housekeeping.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN plan, No. 639 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTH-EAST CORner of Broadway and 13th-st., first block above Stewart's. Suites of rooms with bath, also private table; single rooms for gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. [illegible] LEXINGTON-AV.—HANDSOME bed-rooms to let; home comforts, good location, private family, first-class table; best reference; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 105 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with first-class board, at No. 56 Clinton-place, nearly opposite Brevoort House.

NO. 117 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Two large furnished rooms, connecting on the second floor, with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 138 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with furnished rooms with board.

NOS. 23 AND 25 EAST 4TH-ST., SECond block east of Broadway.—Pleasant rooms with excellent table; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms reasonable.

NO. 262 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; private family.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR the New-York Hotel.—Accommodation for a large family, or party of gentlemen, with board, on moderate terms; private table if preferred.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO A PARTY of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, rooms with board; terms for single gentlemen, $8 to $10 per week; gentlemen and wives, $[illegible] to $[illegible].

FIFTH-AV.—JUST VACATED, A SUPERIOR suite of (three or four) large light rooms on the first floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av., private table only.

NO. 18 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; house and table first-class; table boarders taken.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, with excellent board; ample closet room, warm halls; pleasant [illegible]. At No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Elegantly furnished room on first floor, with board, $[illegible]; without board, $12 per week.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 312, NEAR 2D-AV.—Large square room, front, to two gentlemen, with good table, for $14 per week; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at No. 41 West [illegible]th-st.; prices reasonable; location first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let with first-class board, two suites of rooms, one on first floor; family preferred; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 15th-st., fire and gas; remarkably cheap; reference required.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a large third-story front room, with all the modern conveniences; family private.

NO. 53 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor; first-class board for single gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH-ST., NEXT TO 5TH-av., an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, second floor front; suitable for gentleman and wife.

MURRAY HILL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let elegantly-furnished rooms, with board; private table; references exchanged. 13 East 40th-st.

NO. 45 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO ROOMS to let with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A WIDOWER, HAVING TWO LITTLE GIRLS, wants them boarded and cared for in some family of kind people, at moderate rates; suburban preferred. Address H. J., Box 112 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING ROOM.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
Would respectfully call the attention of the business community to the following desirable property, which can be obtained upon reasonable terms, a portion of which will be improved by the owner to suit the views of the lessee:
Union-square, west side.
Union-square, south side.
Union-square, east side.
14th-st., near Union-square.
15th-st., near Union-square.
16th-st., near Union-square.
17th-st., near Union-square.
The above localities are well adapted for the sewing-machine, piano-forte, fancy goods and other lines of trade. Further particulars upon application at our office.

TO LEASE.—THE HOTEL AND DOCK AT Bull's Ferry, North River, also the dwelling and ten acres of ground on the hill at Bull's Ferry.
Also, plots of ground to suit, for manufacturing purposes, or storage of petroleum, &c., on Riker's Island, East River.
Also, lots of ground on 10th-av. and 34th and 35th sts., this City.
Also, five lots of ground on Hudson-st., Jersey City.
Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
No. 53 Broad-st.

A HOTEL TO LEASE ON BANKS OF THE Hudson, only fifteen miles via Hudson River Railroad; contains over fifty rooms in fine order; all the requisites for conducting a profitable business; terms favorable.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR RENT.—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-front store and basement, 25 by 100 feet, will be divided into offices or let in portions to suit applicants; also, rooms and buildings with steam-power, in central situations. Apply to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 31 Walker-st.

TO LEASE.—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 734 Broadway; lot about [illegible] feet; very desirably situated for business purposes. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—STORES ON BROADWAY; also, stores on 4th-av. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 897 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Lake Mahopac and depot, the country residence (two and a half story double house) and farm of fifty-eight acres of late D. T. Valentine, on Peekskill turnpike. Apply to WM. C. VALENTINE, No. 1,220 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. A. J. BLEECKER AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 150 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable
PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Commercial Exchange Sales-rooms, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
(By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John G. [illegible], Esq., Referee.)
The three-story frame house, with brick basement, known as No. 76 Carlton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., also lot 25x100 feet.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 27 Cedar-st., New-York.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 33 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone English-basement house, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories front, five in rear, [illegible], lot [illegible]; complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 33 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES!
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES!!
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES!!!
POSITIVELY!
POSITIVELY!!
POSITIVELY!!!
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
commencement of the fourth and last week of the engagement of MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, during which Mr. FLORENCE will appear in that character which has gained for him so much celebrity,
OBENREIZER, IN
CHARLES DICKENS' AND WILKIE COLLINS'
ROMANTIC CHRISTMAS STORY,
NO THOROUGHFARE!
NO THOROUGHFARE!
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! BRILLIANT CAST!
WONDERFUL REALISTIC EFFECTS!
THE NORTHERN LIGHTS!

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
Of G. L. FOX'S new version of his famous pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Martens family in their great GAY SCENE—the artistic success of the season.
The Kiralfy's new ballets, the Warrior Dance and the Shield Tableaux—the most beautiful pictures ever seen on the stage.
First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great gymnastic feats.
First week of Signor Cassetti's Aerial, Juggling and the FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
First week of Mrs. Yeamans' CHANT OF THE CELESTIALS.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1872.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
The performance will commence with the new Burlesque of LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
in which Miss PAULINE MARKHAM
and Miss BELLE HOWITT
WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE,
supported by an efficient BURLESQUE COMPANY.
To conclude with the great moral drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
in which the favorite [illegible] Mr. T. W. KEENE,
actor, lately from Europe,
will make his first appearance.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES at 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
The beautiful drama in two acts entitled
RAFFAELLE THE REPROBATE
and farce THE ARTFUL DODGER.
MONDAY, Jan. 22, the protean artist, Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his great specialties ON HAND.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Continued success of
MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and his pupil,
MISS GRISWOLD
in the new five-act play of MONALDI.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
In preparation a new society play, entitled
MARRIAGE.
Seats secured at the theatre and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY
Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the Java on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give
TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS
on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17.
Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.
Admission, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Tickets now on sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.
INAUGURATION OF THE FABBRI SEASON.
STADT THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) Jan. 15, 1872,
L'AFRICAINE.
Madame INEZ FABBRI............as............SELIKA
Debut of JACOB MULLER...as..........NELUSKO
Orchestra of forty performers.
Chorus of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen.
AN IMMENSE CAST.
Seats at Schirmer's music-store, and at the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JAN. 18,
CARNIVAL NIGHT
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
See
THE FRENCH BALL
and
DEBOICOGHIBIGOGANBARD.
Tickets and boxes to be had at Bullman's, No. [illegible] Broadway, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor;
Signor P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats at the Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.
Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, NO. 5 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC-STORE.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. has removed.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in THE BROOKLYN BRANCH,
No. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West [illegible]-st., near Broadway.—All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 25 Abingdon-square, No. 3 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 25. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.
WALTER J. PRICE,
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending 31st December, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER [illegible] and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. E. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES R. PECK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.
OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of [illegible]-inch and [illegible]-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.
No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

FURS.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5.—GENTS' AND boy's hats and caps, ladies' and children's furs at cost prices. WEBBER, Hatter and Furrier, 6th-av. and 21st-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOOK NO. [illegible] LOST, BELONGING to the Bleecker-street Bank; anybody who has found it please return it to the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!!!
TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
In view of the fact that MANY ARE TURNED FROM THE DOORS NIGHTLY, [illegible] the box-sheet will be open, after this date, for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS, and secured seats may be obtained.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27, one hundred and fiftieth performance of DIVORCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S.
FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.........as.........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER......as........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as..............PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH.
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—Herald.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. [illegible],
at 1 o'clock,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO MATILDA HERON.
On this occasion all the great artists in the country will appear in a [illegible] programme.
Reserved orchestra stalls....................$[illegible]
Admission....................................$1
Seats may now be secured.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
S. W. BUTLER............................Manager.
S. D. DAVIS. GUS WILLIAMS.
THE LAURI TROUPE. MATTHEWS FAMILY.
GRAND BALLET. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
ASHCROFT, WAMBOLD AND COES, IN
A SUPERB PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA-BOUFFE—[illegible] B'WAY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
TUESDAY......................LA PERICHOLE.
WEDNESDAY....................BARBE BLEUE.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTS
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........................Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
IMMENSELY POPULAR AND HIGHLY AMUSING FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE OF GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and
Mr. CHARLES W. FISH.
THE JEE BROTHERS
in their diverting performances with the
MUSICAL ROCKS AND SPINNING HATS.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A FRESH SERIES OF ARENIC MARVELS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $[illegible]. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

N. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND NILSSON HALL,
TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1872.
JAMES R. DUFIGNAC, President.
CHARLES E. LOEW, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD CUDDY,
THOMAS J. NEALIS, } Secretaries.
JOHN VAN GLAHN,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Treasurer.
Supper a la carte, under the supervision of the well-known caterer, M. Louis Heckman.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual grand fancy dress ball will take place at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, No. 125 Chambers-st., corner College-place.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—NEXT will be drawn Jan. 27, 1872. JOS. BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 4,281.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.
SUBJECT:
ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS.
RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS; for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; American Tract Society, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Eddy & Co.'s, No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.
Mr. Gough has fully recovered his health, and will certainly lecture as announced.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

WANTED—TENOR AND BARITONE FOR the double quartette choir at Christ's Church, must read music correctly and pronounce the English language properly; none but good voices need apply; salary liberal. Also, tenors and basses, with good voices, for the chorus and chancel choir, who will receive thorough instruction, especially in reading music at sight—free for their services. Apply personally to Dr. CUTLER, at the Church, 35th-st. entrance.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GOOD VOICES and who are tolerable readers, are invited to join a Glee Club, now forming at the American Conservatory of Music, No. 211 6th-av. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MEETINGS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THE ANnual election of officers of this Society will take place at an extra meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1872.
JUSTUS F. POGGENBURG, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8.00 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.00 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at [illegible] A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA WILL sail TUESDAY, Jan. 16. Passengers embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M.
C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Organization of the Aldermen Effected.

Mayor Hall's Opinion of Coman and Plunkitt.

A New Phase of the Dowling-Brennan Contest—Connolly's Bail—Tweed Still in the City.

Public business was lively yesterday at the City Hall. The Mayor's office was the scene of uninterrupted bustle from the time the Acting Mayor arrived until the place was closed for the day. The truant Mayor proper did not put in an appearance, as it had been stated he intended to do. It is not unlikely, however, that he will revisit the scene of his "Ring" triumphs to-morrow or on Tuesday, and then and there bid good-bye forever to the chair of the City's Chief Magistrate. In the afternoon, the Aldermen met and elected a clerk in the person of JOSEPH SHANNON, one of the most successful political wire-pullers known to the political history of the Metropolis. TWEED was at his office in Duane-street during the day, and was visited by a large number of his disconsolate friends of the late-unlamented "Ring." It is not likely that he will go to Albany this Winter. Ex-Controller CONNOLLY, the fugitive, continues to lurk in his hiding-place, and where that is, his sympathizing friends decline to make known. Mr. O'CONOR, it is said, has decided to accept the bail offered for CONNOLLY on their formal justification without further objection. Judge BARNARD yesterday denied a motion for a stay of proceedings in the matter of the New-York Printing Company sale, and the sale will, therefore, take place on Tuesday next. The principal points of several bills now before the Legislature for the benefit of the City are given below. Controller GREEN proposes to have the measures acted upon without unnecessary delay.

THE ALDERMEN ORGANIZED.

Shannon Elected Clerk—Mayor Hall on Coman and Plunkitt—Further Efforts to Reduce the Expenses of the Board.

A full meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. The room was crowded with spectators. On motion of Mr. CONOVER, (Republican,) the Board resolved to hold its regular meetings on Mondays, at 2 o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered.

Mr. JOYCE, (Reform Democrat,) presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The great reform in the municipal affairs of the City, recently inaugurated and now triumphantly completed, was designed to operate advantageously and to the benefit of all the people of this municipality, and whereas, notwithstanding the important moral and political aspect of affairs in this City, and partly as an unavoidable consequence of such regeneration, great hardship is inflicted upon a great many innocent people, retail grocers, butchers, bakers and others who have generously given credit to the hundreds of clerks, mechanics, laborers and others, now and lately in the employment of the City Government, who have not received any money from the Treasury since September last, and whereas, with a view of affording relief to these very deserving classes of our citizens, and affording proper means to pay the indebtedness of the City to its many employés, many of whom are now suffering for the necessities of life; and whereas, the Controller of the City has in his memorial to the Legislature clearly pointed out and urged the pressing necessity of providing means for promptly paying the claims of the various parties referred to; be it therefore

Resolved, (If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur,) that this Common Council do respectfully yet urgently request the Legislature of this State, now in session, to enact a special law authorizing and empowering the Controller to raise money, and without delay apply it to the liquidation of the indebtedness of the corporation to the clerks, mechanics, laborers and others now or recently in its employ; also, to the payment of the claims of all persons now or lately employed by the County authorities.

Mr. CONOVER remarked that the same matter had been made the special order of business in the Assembly for Wednesday next.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK (Reform Democrat,) thought the Controller was doing everything in his power to meet the case. He, therefore, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost and the resolution was adopted.

This elicited applause from the audience, which was promptly checked by the President, who said that no disorder would be permitted in the room.

Mr. PINCKNEY and two other members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, appeared before the Board as a Committee, and gave notice that the Board of Assistant Aldermen had regularly organized.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The Board then proceeded to elect a Clerk. Mr. VANCE (Rep.) moved that the vote be taken viva voce, which was lost.

Mr. CONOVER said that when he entered the Board he did so for the purpose of assisting in working a reformation. Under a certain understanding he felt justified in announcing that he would cast his vote for JOSEPH SHANNON. (Applause.)

The President—There must be no such manifestation of approval or disapproval, and if it occurs again, the Police have instructions to clear the room.

Mr. FALCONER (Rep.) said he should not vote for Mr. SHANNON. He (SHANNON) was not a reformer, and was not the proper man for the place.

The ballots were then taken, with the following result: JOSEPH SHANNON, 9; WILLIAM CAULDWELL, 4; LEMUEL BANGS, 2—necessary to a choice, 8.

JOSEPH SHANNON was thereupon declared duly elected Clerk to the Board.

The Board, Mr. VANCE in the chair, then went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the report of the Committee on Salaries and employment of the employés of the Board.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK said although the report de[illegible] to cut down the expenses of the Board from over $[illegible] to $[illegible] per annum, he thought there might be a still further reduction. He thought the office of Assistant Librarian should be abolished, and that the salary of the Janitor of the City Library should be reduced from $1,[illegible] to $[illegible].

Mr. CONOVER moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried.

COMAN AND PLUNKITT.

The following communication from Mayor HALL was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

To the Chief Clerk of the Mayor:

This paper is left for filing, (the oath of office taken by THOS. COMAN before Judge CARDOZO, Jan. 2.) It cannot be filed. The records of this office show that this gentleman was not, on the 1st day of January, an Alderman. He claims to have been elected, but the Mayor remains of opinion that no election for Aldermen was valid in November last. The Mayor appointed fifteen Aldermen the 1st of January, thirteen of whom were identical in names and persons with those elected, and if the Mayor is right in his legal points, then the appointment takes effect. If he is legally wrong then no harm is done. This gentleman whose oath is left is not one of those appointed. But even if an election were valid and this gentleman were elected, he has in the opinion of the [illegible] vacated or resigned his office and disqualified himself by not obeying section 102 of the charter, which reads: "That, Every person elected to any office under the City Government shall on or before the 1st day of January next succeeding such election take and subscribe before the Mayor, or any Judge of a Court of Record, an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office." On the face of this paper the oath was taken on the 2d day of January, 1872, two days after the time prescribed by statute [illegible]. Moreover, by accepting and acting as an Alderman in an opposition and antagonistic Board of Aldermen, since the organization of the [illegible], it would seem that on each ground he had also vacated his seat—"BRIGHTLY on Elections, page [illegible]," note.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

JAN. 4, 1872.

A similar communication was also received relative to the seat of Alderman GEORGE W. PLUNKITT.

The communications were referred to the Committee appointed on the protest of JOHN DIDIER, who claims to have been elected a member of the Board.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. [illegible], (Reformed Democrat,) presented a communication from the German Savings Bank. The communication was sent in accordance with the provisions of an act to incorporate said bank, submitting an abstract of their fifteenth annual report for the year 1871, as follows: Received on account from 31,[illegible] depositors, $[illegible], of which [illegible] opened new accounts; paid during the same period to [illegible] depositors, $[illegible], of which [illegible] closed their accounts. The number of open accounts on Jan. 1, 1872, was [illegible], and the amount received for interest during the year was $[illegible], and the amount of interest placed to the credit of depositors, $[illegible]. Total assets of the bank Jan. 1, 1872, $[illegible]; liabilities, $[illegible]; surplus fund, $[illegible].

The paper was received and placed on file.

An application from WM. C. BRYANT & Co. asking an appointment as printers to the Board, was received and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. [illegible] nominated LEWIS JACOBS for Sergeant-at-Arms, which was declared out of order.

Messrs. VANCE, GILSEY and MARTIN were appointed a committee to notify the Board of Assistant Aldermen that the Board of Aldermen had organized, and was ready to proceed to business. The Board then adjourned.

City Bills Before the Legislature.

Everything is being prepared to have bills passed by the State Legislature to pay for [illegible] expenses incurred by the City. One bill proposes that the Controller shall audit and pay the [illegible] of 1871, and all such as he does not act upon for the first thirty days after the passage of the said bill shall be referred to a Board of Audit, consisting of the acting Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who shall in sixty days thereafter, by a vote of a majority, audit, adjust and settle these demands, or refuse so to do, and certify their action upon such claim or demand to the Controller, who shall file the same in his office, and shall pay or cancel such claim, and file the same in his office. Another section maintains inviolate the Sinking Fund of the City, as established by ordinance of the Common Council, shall remain in full force until all debts and liabilities of the City or County, as existing on the 31st day of December, 1871, shall be fully and finally redeemed. Another bill authorizes the Acting Mayor, the Controller and Commissioner of Public Works, who together shall agree upon and make and file in the Controller's office, within ten days after the passage of this act, estimates of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County, in each Department, from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1872, the Controller to have the power to limit the use of these moneys to the particular purposes designated, and to furnish a statement of the amounts appropriated, and the apportionment to each of these Departments.

FURTHER RETRENCHMENT BY COMMISSIONER VAN NORT.

On Friday evening Mr. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, arrived at his office from Albany, and he has since been considering the subject of a reduction of the wages per diem paid to the laborers, cartmen, teamsters, and mechanics, employed by this Department to a uniform rate with those paid by the other departments, particularly the Department of Public Parks. In some instances from ten to twenty-five per cent. more is paid by this Department than by the Department of Public Parks. By this arrangement a large reduction will be made in the City expenses, upon the various works upon streets and avenues, and it is believed by this economical reduction a saving to the City of about $[illegible] per annum can be realized.

Signing Warrants to Pay Interest on the City Debt—The Powers of the Acting Mayor.

Gen. COCHRANE yesterday signed, as Acting Mayor, warrants for the payment of interest due and other City indebtedness, to the amount of $20,000,000. Pending the signing of the warrants the question was raised by interested parties as to whether the Acting Mayor had authority to sign them during his temporary incumbency of the office; whether, in fact, he could do anything which should bind the City pecuniarily. By many it was maintained that he could not do so, but it was also asserted that the following extract from the laws of 1870, chapter 137, article 3, section 25, clearly gives the Acting Mayor authority to exercise all the powers possessed by the Mayor, except that of appointment to office.

"Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment, or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the City, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor, except as hereinafter provided in regard to appointments to office, during such disability."

Mayor HALL was in the City the whole of yesterday. In the morning he held a long consultation with some of his most intimate friends.

Morgan Jones and Keese—A New Phase of the Dowling and Brennan Contest.

An interesting topic of conversation in the Sheriff's office, yesterday, was the legal fight between Deputy Sheriff KEESE and Ex-Congressman MORGAN JONES, in the suit against the latter for slander.

Mr. JONES was vigorously hunting up evidence against the character of his opponent, and Mr. KEESE complained that the Police force were being used by Mr. JONES to aid him in the search.

Mr. GEORGE KELLY stated that Sergt. DOUGLASS, of the Sixth Precinct, wished him to act as a witness, to prove that KEESE had visited California under an assumed name, but Mr. KELLY said that he was prepared to testify to KEESE's good character. The quarrel begins to involve the Brennan and Dowling factions of Tammany Hall. It is understood that the Dowling Association was to meet to denounce KEESE. Sheriff BRENNAN claims that his supporters have no interest in the question as a party issue. It is certain, however, that sympathy for KEESE as against JONES is strongly and freely expressed by the Brennanites, and the difficulty may culminate in an irreconcilable division between the two factions.

Bail for Connolly.

CONNOLLY's concealment is partially accounted for by the fact that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR had until yesterday objected to the bail offered. Mr. O'CONOR has now signified his willingness to accept it on their formal justification, without further objection. Mr. CONNOLLY will not, however, place himself within the power of arrest until the whole matter is closed. It is said that to-day, when the Sheriff cannot arrest him, the Ex-Controller will visit his daughter in this City.

Tweed Still in the City.

TWEED was in his office in Duane-street yesterday. He still refuses to give any indications as to his intentions regarding the Senatorship. During the day he was visited by a large number of his friends.

The Murderer Botts—His Account of the Marriage with Mrs. Wilson.

The statement printed in these columns a few days ago to the effect that BOTTS, the murderer of HALSTED, was the husband instead of the paramour of the woman WILSON, has caused no little sensation in Newark, and indeed throughout New-Jersey. The murderer has been dictating a story of his life, with a full account of the murder. He relates circumstances connected with his first acquaintance with Mrs. WILSON, his marriage to her, and her unfaithfulness to him. In conversation with a reporter yesterday he gave some of the leading incidents of the tale:

In 1864, BOTTS first met Mrs. WILSON at a disreputable house in Newark. Becoming interested in her, he persuaded her to quit the place in which she was living, and he furnished her with the means of doing so. In the Fall of that year they went together to Paterson to see the races, and on their return Mrs. WILSON said she would "dare him to marry her." BOTTS said he would, and they drove to Little Falls, where Rev. T. H. LANDON, a Methodist clergyman, performed the ceremony. BOTTS says: "Afterward, she made me promise not to tell any one about it, and that is the reason I did not say anything about it at the trial. She was married under a false name and I gave my real name. I suppose I was a little drunk at the time." For seven years thereafter the woman lived with BOTTS and was supported by him, still going under the name of WILSON, for she had another husband living, from whom she had never obtained a divorce. BOTTS says he never would have betrayed her secret but for the fact that she lately wrote him what he calls a "scandalous letter," in which she told him that she had all along loved another man, at the same time abusing him soundly for bringing her before the public. The letter preceding this one, and by means of which Mrs. WILSON obtained an assignment of furniture and other property owned by BOTTS, was of a different character. After using many terms of endearment, referring to past associations, &c., she wrote: "I am so unhappy, and can never be happy again. I will try and be good, and meet you in heaven."

Stokes' Defense—He is Not Indicted Yet—An Attempt to Insure His Conviction.

EDWARD S. STOKES is still apparently unconcerned, and no rumor which reaches him seems to affect his spirits. His counsel are getting up their line of defense. It is said that they will prove that STOKES had to shoot FISK in self-defense. The case of DONMAN B. EATON will be recalled, and STOKES' friends are already talking about it. Another rumor is, that distinguished surgeons are prepared to say that FISK's death was caused, not by STOKES' bullet, but by his medical attendants probing among his intestines for the bullet. The counsel for the prosecution are also at work. Several of the Erie Directory and a host of lawyers are now in Albany for the purpose of drafting a bill to alter the law—that part relating to challenging—in regard to choosing jurors in criminal cases. It is also understood that an attempt will be made to repeal the law which allows the accused to testify in his own behalf. The report that the prisoner has been indicted by the Grand Jury is not correct.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration have transmitted to Dr. ROESSING, Consul-General of the German Empire, the depositions of SOPHIA FROHM, aged ten years, and ANNA FROHM, her mother, from which it appears that the little girl was outrageously treated by the mate of the steam-ship Hansa on the voyage from Bremen to this port in December last. Measures will be taken at once to bring him to justice.

AN OLD DOCTOR ON HIS TRAVELS.

Paris in 1698—Art Criticisms of the Time—King Charles' Pills.

Whether old Dr. MARTIN LISTER, of London, some time about 1698, anticipated by a couple of centuries Dr. HOLMES' happy thought "that good Americans, when they die, go to Paris," (the same holding good as to all nationalities,) certain it is that this worthy English doctor visited Paris, at the close of the seventeenth century, for the benefit of his health—for French air, as he expressed it—and a very pleasant old book has he left us, explaining all the fine sights of that wonderful city at that early period. The doctor formed a portion of my Lord PORTLAND's suite, of which Lieut. LIMAN has given such interesting details. The French Duke says that, for magnificence of table furniture, for horses, liveries, equipages, clothes and silver-ware, nothing could equal it; and our doctor may have had the distinguished honor of administering, before, perhaps even the famed King Charles' drops, to the great BENTINCK.

The first thing which strikes our traveler is one, probably derived from certain sturdy Anglo-Saxon ideas, which cropped out pretty strongly some few reigns before, for comparing London with Paris, he says: "Here (in Paris) the palaces and convents have eat up the people's dwellings, and crowded them excessively together, and possessed themselves of by the greatest part of the ground, whereas in London the contrary may be observed, that the people have destroyed the palaces and placed themselves upon the foundations of them, and forced the nobility to live in squares or streets, in a sort of community; but this they have done honestly, having fairly purchased them." Expatiating on the interior magnificence of the houses, he speaks of "the hangings of rich tapestry raised with gold and silver threads, crimson damask and velvet beds, or of gold and silver tissue," but contents himself, after all, by remarking that this may be very fine, "but that many conveniences and utensils of life are wanting here," and that a certain Monsieur, having taken the trouble to catalogue these wants, had put them down as near threescore. He gives full credit on the excellence of the French coaches, and declares them infinitely superior to the English ones, and to show the difference writes: "This I never was so sensible of, as after having practised the Paris coaches for four months, I once rid in the easiest chariot of my lord's, which came from England; but not a jolt but what affected a man, so as to be tired more in one hour in that, than in six in these." He is delighted that the sellers of pamphlets and hawkers are not allowed to cry their wares aloud through the streets, and thinks it a clever idea, that instead of bawling for lost things about the streets, advertisements are pasted on the walls, offering from one to fifty louis for the restoration of lost property. He says, too, that it is both difficult and dangerous to sell a libel through the streets, but mentions as a good joke a trick played on the Archbishop by the Jesuits, the latter having paid a blind beggar to sell for a penny, an awful libel on his reverence, who was not only a Duke but a Peer of France. How they lighted the streets is explained, with lanterns hanging from side to side of the houses, with candles four to the pound. As in later days, youth derived enjoyment from wrenching off knockers and spoiling the public luminaries, so at this period young roysterers took out their fun in this precise way. The penalty was the galleys, and the doctor tells how three young gentlemen of good families, who were in prison for having "smashed the lamps in a frolick," were condemned to this ignominious punishment. One paid quite a penalty for a lark in those days.

There is about our worthy doctor a very fair amount of astute discernment. He objects to a "statue of the king" with a vast winged woman close behind his back, holding forth a laurel crown over the king's head, and says she is so big "that she is a kind of embarras, and, instead of giving victory, seems to tire him with her company." He says, and rightly, that Victory should be made no larger than a puppet, to be put aside if the conqueror wanted to, but that "this woman is enough to give a man a surfeit." It seems they must have had queer twinges of modesty even in the profligate Paris of that time, for the Doctor finds fault with the bad taste which prevails in the Palais Mazarin, where nude antiques had been clothed in vestments of plaster. Master LISTER is learned in his antiquities, and gives a whole chapter on the toga and fasciæ, which he insist were made of white wool or flannel, and warming to the subject, says "they had not a rag of linnen about them." He insists that from the scanty character of the Roman dress it would have been impossible for the early Italian races to have withstood the climate, save for anointing their skins with oils, or because they were physically stronger and not broken down as the degenerate people of his own time were by the use of "tobacco, strong waters, steel remedies, drinking mineral waters, bathing, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c."

Here is another bit of art criticism which is quite interesting. The doctor sees the "History of Marie de Medicis," painted by RUBENS, and so starts forth: "Though this was done seventy years ago, it is as fresh as at the first, so great a master he was in coloring. His flesh is admirable, and his scarlet, for which, if he had not a secret not now understood, he had less avarice and more honor than most of our modern painters. 'Tis certain the goodness of colors was one of the great cares and studies of the late famous painters, and to paint, too, all their own designs, and, more particularly, the present dresses." The Doctor states that VANDYKE "did introduce this novelty too much in England," (of painting people in the costume of the period,) but leaves it to the candid judgment of the connoisseur of the time about it, in this way: "I appeal whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old fashion of a dead friend, or relation, or of a man of distinction, painted as he was, than in a foppish night-gown, and odd quoifure, which never belonged to the person painted." The doctor visits numerous cabinets of collectors, and expatiates over what to him is a miracle, a zebra's skin, and writes carefully about the stripes and the color. A very interesting chapter is that on the food of Paris, and he states that the Parisians exist chiefly on bread and herbs. He commends most highly the gray salt of France, and with some queer chemical notions of that time, states that salt is only good and fit for human use, unless hardned by the heat of the sun—that is, by solar evaporation. He tells us they have no round turnips in France, and those which did grow were no bigger than a knife-haft, and that potatoes, too, were so scarce as never to be seen in the market, though they had stores of Jerusalem Hartichokes. The Doctor devotes several pages to mushrooms, probably almost unused at that period in England, and carefully describes the process of propagation. Our physician stands out very strongly for English beef, and poultry and game, and concludes by saying: "I don't remember I eat of above two sorts of flesh, but what we have, as good or better in England, and that was wild pigs and red-leg'd partridge." Of fruit, the Doctor has not much to say, only citing the Pome d'apis, which he cites "as being very beautiful, very red on one side, and pale or white on the other, and may serve the ladies at their toilettes for a pattern to paint by." But what would all this trip to a man on a holiday be without seeing the theatres! The opera is visited. "L'Europe Galante" is the piece. "It is extreamly fine, and the mume and singing admirable, the stage large and magnificent, and well filled with actors; the dancing exquisite, as being performed by the best masters of that profession in town. The clothing rich, proper, and with great variety." A curious fact is here mentioned by the Doctor. It seems that the noblesse from various parts of the house sang with the actors, and our author quaintly says, "That the spectators may be said to be here as much actors as those imployed upon the very stage." But it is the comedies of MOLIERE which delight our English traveler, though he seems to hold that author in some ill-will for his funny caricatures of the quack doctors of that day.

Dr. LISTER has somewhat of a roving commission among the great doctors of Paris, and gives long pages of disputes between them and himself on learned subjects. He mentions with interest the use of a celebrated drug called "hypopecouanna," used for dysentery—as wonderful in its curative effects as "the Jesuits' powder for ague." He mentions its being worth fifty crowns a pound. The Doctor does not hold his fellow-French practitioners in high esteem, and hints that they are a cringing set of fellows, who take any sorry fee. A distinguished honor, however, awaits him. The Prince of CONTI, at midnight, sends a coach for him. (It is on the 18th of April,) with instructions to bring some of the late King CHARLES's drops, for the use of the son of the house of CONTI. Here our Doctor stands on his ethics. He refuses to come unless to consult with other physicians of the household. He seems offended that more stress should have been placed on the famous drops than on his own skill, and complains "that the little chemical toys, the Bejins of Quacks, are so mightily in request." It is strange, however, with all the good sense of our man, to observe the reliance he puts himself, in the far-famed King Charles drops, which are so ardently desired by such persons of quality as the Princess D'EPINOY and the Duchess of Bouillon. And what does the reader of to-day think is the great material out of which these all-curing drops were made? Why, of raw silk, which must be burnt, and the product of the distillation used only. About as useful and potent as the distillation from any other animal substance—that is absolutely nothing at all. Still in these days, these Royal pills were supposed to have most wonderful properties, and as faith is everything, we have no doubt that they really had. One funny reason for its virtues, Dr. LISTER says, is because "silk indeed is nothing else but a dry jelly from the insect kind, and therefore very cordial and stomachic no doubt." The Journey to Paris in 1698 is a pleasant, quaint old book, and though it had in its time a good deal of fun poked at it, the honest sincerity about it, and the zest with which the old pleasure-seeker tells his story makes it as fresh and lively to-day as it was not quite two centuries ago, when JACOB TONSON, of Gray's-Inn-lane, published it.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Czar and His German Guests—Russia Plans—A Hollow Friendship—Russia's Power—The Alliance in the Past—The Future—Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1871.

The incidents of the military festival of St. George, recently enacted at St. Petersburg, will supply matter for political discussion and speculation for some time to come. It was not only the characteristic speech of Emperor ALEXANDER—transmitted to you long since by telegraph—but the whole course of events preceding and succeeding that culminating point, which set a peculiar stamp on the proceedings.

THE CZAR'S OBJECT.

Of the Czar's object there can be no doubt whatever. His manifestation of friendship for Emperor WILLIAM and Germany was not intended as an ordinary mark of courtesy, but as a striking declaration to the world that the two Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin are, in spite of all contradictory rumors, to be still considered as practically one. The demonstration was gotten up with all the care and preparation, at home and abroad, that could be bestowed on it, its demonstrative character being the feature it was chiefly prized for. There is no ostensible reason for the festival at all. The order kept its centenary only two years since—in 1869—with almost as great ostentation as this year. The Czar then likewise made the fête an occasion for proclaiming his unshaken friendship for his ally, whom he toasted as the "victor of Königgrätz," decorating him at the same time with the first class of the order of which he remains still the sole living representative. After so brief an interval, a new festival of this character seems quite uncalled for, except it be for some special reason. Again, the occasion is marked by such open Police interference and such overdone attention on the part of the Emperor to all his guests, down to the very corporal, that a plainer proof of his intention could not have been devised. The violent Anti-German tenor of the Russian Press has subsided suddenly, as if by magic, into the most blandiloquent flattery, at some cost, it is true, of administrative meanness, such, for instance, as the prohibition of the sale of separate numbers of the Golos, a punishment incurred by not complying immediately with the Imperial orders. A forcible pressure has likewise been brought to bear upon the Slave circles at Court, making even their avowed head, the Grand Duke, successor, whose Anti-Germanism usually betrays itself in very demonstrative marks, as bland and civil to the guests as if his breast harbored no other wish than to serve them.

A HOLLOW FRIENDSHIP.

It would be rash to infer from this outward show of friendship that all is smooth and fair within. The Emperor's sincerity indeed, no one will doubt, nor hesitate to accept his conduct as it was intended to be accepted, as a pledge of his alliance with Germany throughout his lifetime, and, if possible, binding his country still beyond that period. But with the other parties the change is too sudden not to awaken suspicion. The hereditary Grand Duke's Anti-German leanings have been noted for years long before the Franco-German war created a new cause for jealousy, and the Press has been until lately marked by a peculiarly violent spirit of invective. In a free country the change of conduct might have denoted a change of conviction, but in the land of personal government it goes for very little in the opinion of the public, and to do their discernment justice, even the Germans receive it for no more than it is worth. German witnesses report the absence of all popular enthusiasm at the proceedings, though the splendor displayed attracted countless spectators. The new-comers were gazed at, the accoutrements of the sub-officers were felt and handled as a strange animal would be, but faint cheers were raised only by a few Germans present, and at Moscow a plainly Anti-German demonstration took place. In a piece performed by the opera bouffe, the Germans say "The Watch on the Rhine" was turned into ridicule with more malice than good taste, to the infinite amusement of the Russian auditory. Some Germans, indignant at the affront, and feeling themselves unusually strong under the marked tokens of Imperial favors, began to hiss, producing thereby an uproar, in consequence of which they were forcibly ejected by the Russian Police, into whose bosoms the friendly sentiments of their Imperial master do not seem to have penetrated. More proofs might be adduced that the new pro-Germanism is not really popular. The Czar stood quite alone in his desire to leave the Baltic University at Dorpat, a German town, while all his Cabinet recommended its removal to a Russian city for purposes of Russianization. Nay, Prince BARIATINSKI is reported to have memorialized the Czar on the advisability of reconciling the Poles by concessions as the best preparation for a possible war with Germany.

THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

It was probably just with a view to this latent and only recently patent Anti-Germanism that Emperor ALEXANDER uttered his memorable speech, which the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette pronounces an official programme for the Russian policy of the future. Even in despotic Russia the power of the "sole ruler of all the Russias" extends but to the last moment of his life, and discovering danger in the future the Czar, like a wise father, endeavors to tie up the affairs of his State so as to make their administration as difficult as possible to his heir. But beyond this and above all were the words directed to France, which had deluded itself into the belief that Russia was about to make common cause with it. In this respect the Imperial speech constitutes a sad damper on French hopes and has been felt as such not only in France itself—as the altered language of the Press testifies—but also in St. Petersburg. My intelligence, coming from purely German sources, may be partial, but can hardly be altogether incorrect. M. DE GABRIAC is said to have felt the blow severely. He has not been seen out of the Embassy, declining the Imperial invitations—given as a formal civility—to the various festivals; his son, who, as an officer, ought by duty to have figured at the banquet, reported himself ill, and no uniform has been allowed among the Ambassadorial staff during the entire period of the German visit.

RUSSIA'S POWER.

The worship in which Russia is traditionally and even now held by rivals who have far outstripped it, is owing to a great measure to the dread of the unknown. The Empire is a world in itself, in the interior of which reforms may be progressing, of which the brief notices transmitted to the outer world reflect but a faint image, though, in truth, they probably owe the alarm which they engender to nothing else but their coming from so isolated a region. Moreover, it may be thought that a country so vast and immeasurable must have a power in some degree commensurate with its size; and, lastly, much of the worship consists in mere habit. Especially in Germany, Russia has for a long time borne herself as a sort of protectress—strong chiefly by reason of German division, and exacting a kind of homage which earned the Czar the title—leveled satirically against the lords of the earth—of German "Oberknes," ("knes" is the Slavonic for "lord.")

THE ALLIANCE IN THE PAST.

The alliance hitherto existing between Russia and Prussia, and renewed by the compliments exchanged by the two Emperors, is a phenomenon in History without a parallel. It needed but the order for the Russian and Prussian guests to defile in mixed couples, nor the printed mention of the Prussian soldiers by the Czar as "his comrades, with whom he regretted not to have taken part in the war," nor his reference to the "brotherhood" of the armies, to show that the two military contingents have really been brought up as members of one military family. The feeling does not extend beyond Prussia, nor does it exist in any but the military class, and in this only to the purely and professionally military; but as far as it goes it is intense. There is some identity of interests to unite it with interests which has between classes, but the chief motive is a kind of old vanity—false chivalry I would call it, inasmuch as it places the person above the country—a traditional attachment between the rulers, who have hitherto regarded themselves as autocrats. Autocracy is more at home in Russia than in Prussia, and it was mainly for support against the progressive democratic influences of the age that the FREDERICK WILLIAMS sued for the favor of NICHOLAS and ALEXANDER. You will find no admirer of Russia in Germany except in the strictly feudalist classes, who would wish to turn the finger of time back by a century or two, and who revere in the despot of the East the beau ideal of personal rule. Between the two Courts the feeling is extremely strong. They have had nothing to quarrel over and desire to have nothing. If Germans were arrested and maltreated in Russia—as has often been the case—the cabinet of Berlin was content to ignore it; whatever might happen it was an understood thing that the two rulers should stand together in order so best to serve their respective interests.

THE FUTURE.

Owing to this very characteristic of personal and class interest, the alliance is doomed, sooner or later, to be broken up. In Germany, popular feeling has become a power already, and will be far stronger still ten or fifteen years hence, not only by reason of its natural growth, but because at that time the likelihood is that other rulers, with less claim on its patience, will be at the helm. Emperor WILLIAM, who has gathered up and merged into his person all the medieval prejudices of his race, has, on the other hand, raised Germany to greatness, and the nation would endure far worse foibles on that account during his lifetime, that it would not stand in a successor. Happily it has little chance of a successor of the old school, for Prince "FRITZ" is known to be far more favorable to liberal principles than his father, and far less in love with his "divine right." As for the Chancellor, nobody believes in a second BISMARCK. Like his master, and more than his master, he may personally claim patience and submission by his merits for the national cause, but his successor's wings will be clipped materially. In Russia, popular opinion has not yet risen to the same height of power as in Germany, but its opposition comes practically with the same force, because it happens to be the opinion of the ruling class, viz.: The high Russian aristocracy, second in influence only to the Emperor himself.

RESULTS.

From this it will appear that that close friendship proclaimed by the Czar threatens to be only a short-lived affair; and that is in reality the opinion of the bulk of the German nation. In the words of the Augsburg Gazette, "the alliance depends upon one pair of eyes." The official papers are, indeed, profuse in their favorable comments on the speech, and some Austro-German papers, such as the Presse and New Free Press—addressing themselves more to the hostile Czechs than the Germans—support the chorus with the same arguments; but throughout the liberal Press of Germany a feeling is apparent of more than doubt in the stability of what they desire, more on the ground of its expediency than on principle. The immediate result of a coldness or rupture would not necessarily be war, though the authorities on both sides are evidently not blind to the danger. It seems an odd epilogue to the drama at St. Petersburg that the two great strategists of the favored party of guests, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and MOLTKE, are about to stop half-way on their return journey to lay down plans for new fortifications in the East. That system of fortifications has only been newly broached, but broached with the distinct idea of serving in case of war with Russia. When friends come to consider precautions to be taken in case of a rupture, that rupture seems of itself to be brought one step nearer, and there are plenty of events looming up in the horizon, which may, in time, lead to the unwished-for event. The Eastern Budget, in its recent inspired article, has drawn the dangers home too strongly, which the interposition of a powerful Germany opposes to Russia, by not only hemming it in in the Baltic, but barring its way altogether to the west, the chief direction of commerce, and moreover, the rivalry between the Slavonic and Teuton races at this moment convulsing Austria threatens in time to bring on, as a natural consequence, a contest the fierceness of which must far exceed that shown in the late war. To sum up, the Festival of St. George has recorded to the world the sincere and firm determination of the present Czar to continue his traditional friendship with Prussia in the old spirit, and to provide as far as is possible for its continuance after his death. So far it has had the effect desired by its originator. Above all, it has stopped for good all rumors disquieting the continent, of Russian jealousy against Germany, or of a Franco-Russian alliance. Beyond this it has failed in its effect, for both in Russia and in Germany it is just by its demonstrated character and the force exerted on Russian opinion, that it has aroused the dread of that which shall come after that 'one pair of eyes' is closed. By calling attention to the relation between Russia and Germany, it has served to bring out in stronger relief the impending dangers; and, however great may be the effect of the interchange of civilities on the two chief actors, it cannot be said to have cemented the friendship between the two nations.

SHOCKING CRUELTY BY PARENTS

Sensation in Windsor, N. Y.—An Infant Terribly Beaten—Extraordinary Narrative of Superstition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINDSOR, Broome County, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The three hundred and odd inhabitants of this village, although used to sensations, are now enjoying one so out of the usual line that they are in a ferment of excitement and indignation. As it is the sequel of another extraordinary episode in the history of the place, antedating the present one some years, a narrative of the facts in both may not be out of place.

Windsor is the centre of a fanatical "religious" society known as the Nazarites, the members of which believe in all sorts of superstition, among them the exorcising of evil spirits. In the Fall of 1867 a young woman named ALICE KENT, the daughter of URIEL KENT, a respectable citizen of the town, became an attendant upon the meetings of the Nazarites. Her parents remonstrated with her to no purpose, and finally commanded her to discontinue her visits. Miss KENT soon after disappeared from her home, and simultaneous with her departure was that of one HORTENTIUS BLATCHLEY. The father of the girl, believing that certain of the Nazarites knew of the whereabouts of his daughter, at once sought the aid of the law to compel them to disclose it. MERRITT STOW and his wife CALPHENIA, GEORGE DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLATCHLEY, the mother of the missing man, and LOUIS BROWN, were brought before Justice GURNEY, but refused to answer any questions regarding the disappearance of the girl or man. They were all committed to jail for contempt of Court, and also became liable for prosecution for abduction, unless they produced the girl. Mr. KENT declaring his intention to carry the matter to the bitter end, the girl was brought back as suddenly as she had disappeared—the Nazarites said from Philadelphia. Although no evidence of the fact was known, yet it was generally believed that BLATCHLEY had enticed her away at the instigation of the society. Matters then took a most unexpected turn. ELI STOW, aged eighteen, a son of MERRITT and CALPHENIA, was brought forward and married to Miss KENT, the ceremony being performed by Justice DUNHAM, in Binghamton. This in some way put a stop to all legal measures, and the matter became quiet. Mr. and Mrs. STOW have lived together ever since, good Nazarites, and are now causes of a new sensation, already referred to. A day or two since, URIEL KENT, the father of STOW's wife, caused the arrest of his daughter and her husband, and had them arraigned before Justice STEINHEAD, on a charge of most cruelly and shamefully beating and maltreating their child, only eighteen months old. The beating of the child was reported to Mr. KENT by a neighbor, and he proceeded at once to the house of his daughter. He found the case even worse than it had been reported. The child had been whipped by its mother until it was literally black and blue from its waist down to its feet. Here and there spots on its little body were also deep incisions, from which the blood was oozing. The cause of this shocking treatment was given by the father, who said that the child refused to tell him its name. Mrs. BLATCHLEY, who is considered an apostle and oracle among the Nazarites, at once proclaimed that the child was possessor of an evil spirit, and the father and mother were compelled to whip the devil out of it. To assist the spirit in making its exit from the incensed body of the infant, according to this prophetess, the latter had been placed upon a high stool, without support to its back or feet, where it had been sitting for twenty-three hours when its grandfather made his appearance. These details seem too horrible to be believed as occurring in an enlightened community, yet they are only too true. The inhuman father and mother have been held to appear at the next Court of Sessions, in $500 bail each. The affair has created an intense feeling in the community, and it will probably be made pretty warm quarters for the pure Nazarites.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Twelve hundred and fifty-seven persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Union on "Our Bodies and Their Use."

Admiral J. R. TUCKER, of the Peruvian Navy, and Col. T. A. JACKSON, of Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. R. MULFORD, of Richmond, and Hon. THOMAS GREENBAUGH, of Montpelier, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

During the week there were twenty-eight fires in this City, with an estimated loss of $[illegible] and an insurance of $[illegible].

The French Consul was given a dinner at Delmonico's, last evening, by a number of French residents, merchants and others.

The Court of General Sessions was closed yesterday, having adjourned till Tuesday. Neither of the two Grand Juries were in session.

The vital statistics for the past week show as still births, [illegible] births, 141 marriages and 475 deaths, which is [illegible] less than the mortality of the previous week.

The annual meeting of the Century Club for the election of officers took place last night. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was re-elected President of the Club.

The case of JOSEPH WOOLF and PETER AMOUR, charged with using counterfeit gold coin, was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and will be argued on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS received a letter from A. E. MACDONALD, chief of staff in the Small-pox Hospital, stating that MARTIN HECKER, a patient, threw himself into the river and was drowned.

The platform in connection with the dedication of the Franklin monument was erected yesterday. A meeting of the Committee was held in the afternoon to make final arrangements for the ceremony.

The billiard match between CYRILLE DION and A. L. GATES, wherein the former will attempt to discount GATES at a three-ball game for $250 a side, takes place at DION's billiard room, No. 242 Broadway, on Tuesday night.

The following Police Sergeants were transferred yesterday: JOHN SANDERS and PATRICK GATES from the Seventeenth Precinct to the Fourteenth; and W. C. F. BERGHOLD and GEO. E. KASS from the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth.

A petition headed by Rev. WM. BUTLER, signed by 200 colored people of this City, praying Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, has been sent to Washington. Another is now in circulation headed by J. H. STANLEY, and is signed by about 150 persons.

Rear-Admiral WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR, of the United States Navy, Gov. O. H. HADLEY, of Arkansas, Gov. E. J. DAVIS, of Texas, Hon. J. P. NEWCOMB, State Secretary of Texas, and Judge WARREN CURRIER, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In the McDermott habeas corpus case, to determine the right to the custody of the children, pending the issue of a divorce suit, Judge BARRETT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that the possession of the children should be given to the mother.

The debating class in the Cooper Union had a debate last evening on the question, "Should the Principles of the Internationals be Recognized by the American People?" Prof. FROBISHER directed the discussion, with Mr. THOMAS DUFFY as President.

Further testimony was taken in the Bonard will case yesterday. THOMAS GRAY, of No. 132 Eighth-avenue, said that he saw deceased sign papers on his deathbed. He afterward said that he had been wronged in the will. The case was adjourned for another hearing.

The run still continues on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. About $50,000 was drawn out during yesterday, making a total of nearly $2,000,000 paid since the first day. Two depositors placed deposits to the amount of $800 in the bank yesterday, marking return a of public confidence.

FRANK WEIL, alias WM. KAISER, was arrested yesterday by Detective REILLY, and locked up to await the arrival of an officer from Savannah. The prisoner had just landed from the Savannah steamer with a lot of stolen property in his possession. WM. WRAY, chief of the detectives in that city, telegraphed to Capt. IRVING the charge against the fugitive.

The following table shows the result of four observations in this City of the range of the thermometer and barometer during yesterday: 3 A. M., 38°; 11 A. M., 42°; 3 P. M., 45°; 9½ P. M., 40°. Barometer, 29.96, 29.97, 29.94, 29.95. The day presented a continuance of unseasonable Spring-like temperature. Corresponding date last year: 37°, 48°, 40°, 44°.

An application was made yesterday, before United States Commissioner BETTS, to throw the Hercules Life Insurance Company into bankruptcy. Mrs. ROSALIE LIBLINE, of Grand-street, has a note for $1,000 drawn upon them, for which payment was refused. The defense alleges that the claim is fictitious. The case was adjourned until Monday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BUCKOUT has abandoned all hope of being saved from the gallows. His execution is fixed for Feb. 16.

An aged colored woman of Mamaroneck, known as Mrs. and Aunty BROWN, died from the effects of exposure.

A stable belonging to Mr. JACOB HENKLE, on Fordham-avenue, near Quarry-street, Tremont, was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association holds it annual meeting at Trenton, on Thursday next.

The funeral of Ex-Mayor PERRY, of Hoboken, who died on Thursday night, took place yesterday.

A more than ordinarily large number of buildings will be placed under contract in Jersey City in the Spring.

MARY DUSENBURY, of Henderson-street, Jersey City, yesterday, was killed by a fall from a third story window.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club of Newark, will organize, on Friday evening next, for the Presidential campaign.

WILLIAM STADTMILLER, of Charlton-street, Newark, was found dead in an outhouse belonging to the premises. The cause is not known.

CHARLES M. CREEVY, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, and a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, died yesterday.

A little girl named CAREY, of First-street, Jersey City, was run over by a milk wagon at First and Monmouth streets, and seriously injured yesterday.

SAML. G. DERRICKSON, a lawyer, who was held in $1,000 bail, some months ago, to answer to a charge of procuring money under false pretenses, has jumped his bail.

Mr. BAUGHAN, of York-street, Jersey City, yesterday was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum by order of the County Physician. His wife and child were burned to death some time ago, which is supposed to be the cause of his insanity.

There are 13,500 scholars in the Newark public schools, and 190 teachers. The average cost of the tuition of each pupil is $16 48. There are 27,868 children of a schoolable age. The school-buildings belonging to the city are valued at $712,[illegible].

The charge against WILLIAM NELSON, a reporter of the Paterson Press, for having published the statements of LIZZIE GARRABRANT and her charges against VAN WINKLE BOGERT, against the wishes of the Grand Jury, has been dismissed by Judge BEDLE.

A little girl whose name and residence were unknown, was run over at the Walnut-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, Newark, yesterday. She was engaged in picking up coal upon the track, and was struck by a locomotive, which passed over one of her legs, severing it at the thigh. Her injuries are probably fatal.

The city counsel of Jersey City has advised the Board of Finance and Taxation that under the existing charter and laws they would not be able to issue gold bearing bonds, and the board has rescinded its action looking to the issue of from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000 in such bonds. It is still thought an enabling act may be passed by the Legislature and the bonds issued.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91⅝; 1866s, [illegible]; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 91⅝.

1½ P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 13—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11¼d. for Middling.

11 A. M.—COTTON is advancing. The sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales.

1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. 3d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 48s. 6d.@49s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 13—Evening.—Fine RESIN, 16s. ₱ cwt. SPERM-OIL, £90 ₱ ton. TALLOW, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 12—Exchange on London, 12½@13½ ₱ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

[Advertisement.]

100,000 families testify to the safety, purity and excellence of DENSLOW & BUSH's Premium Safety Oil, (over 150° fire test.) Ask your grocer for it, or send to No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 13—In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool—J. Simmonds, J. H. Simmonds, H. Schenck, J. Steone, T. Raynor, D. Mills, J. Hellett, T. M. Owen, H. S. Bailings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmonds, Miss J. Simmonds, Master Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bradley, C. M. Mansella, Dr. Pickmore, Mrs. M. J. Miller, Master Miller, Miss E. W. Searle, Miss J. P. Sharp, J. Naylor, T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. McGuffon, Miss A. McGuffon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Engelhardt, J. Billings, F. Wheeler, B. Carrington, J. W. Hart, Alex. Maxwell, J. Lowry, Mrs. J. Lowry, E. Clarke, Mrs. E. Clarke, H. Newcombe, W. Sampson, M. Nash, Miss Nash, J. Bradley, A. Bradley, B. Bradley, Rev. Dr. J. W. Healy, Mrs. J. W. Healy, H. Nickle, Mrs. H. Nickle, Dr. E. Newcombe, G. Mason, J. S. Simmons, Mrs. J. S. Simmons, Miss Simmons, A. Ash.

JAN. 13—In steam-ship Washington, for Havre and Brest.—John T. Hall, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Cummings and maid, L. Weil and child, Julius Leopold, Mrs. Créhange and 3 children, U. Ramirez, Miss Rhoda Stevens, Mrs. Le Gay, Pedro Perez, John J. Wensel, Mrs. Wensel, Mrs. Anna Goffinet and child, Mr. Margy, Miss Lebeau, Mr. and Mrs. Gandeshard, Mrs. Maître, Mme. Amelie Gradot, Miss Louise Hirsch, Dom. E. Sellamo, Miss Amélie Chauvet, E. Ferrand, Mme. Hilsenictor and child, Louis Ausst, Isaac Holmes, H. Millet, Mme. Mahé, Mr. Burns, Galibert Albert, Mrs. Galibert Albert, Mme. Marie Minand Chaumond.

JAN 13.—In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Mrs. W. H. Bradley, Mr. Bradley, wife and child, John Bradley, Alfred Bradley, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., Jno. Paterson, Mr. Tigg, Mr. Pickwoker, Wm. Clark, John Carter, Thomas W. Carter, Robert Caldwell, Mr. Brayley, London Ketchum, Dawson Kelly, Mr. Pratt, F. S. Oglenby, F. S. Isson, E. McKean, John D. Williams, Thomas Collins, Bernard Halligan, John W. Jones, Mrs. A. Burk, Sisters Mary Baptist and Mary Pius, Harry Howard, Harry Howard, Jr., Fred. Muller, Thomas Cooper.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah—J. Conklin, M. Watson, Miss Carrie Wilson, Geo. T. Lawrence, A. C. E. Hawthorne and wife, H. Whittingham, Miss N. H. Whittingham, M. Lees and wife, Emma E. Johnson, Mrs. Stow, W. M. Warren, E. D. Ransom, Belinda A. Large, Flora Aikens, Robert Raney, Peter Hansbury, Geo. M. Crandall, Wm. Delancy, Wm. Raney, R. Mahen, Martin Gannon, John Degan, P. Hanlon, T. McGuire, Chas. Brown, Wm. Murray, James Howland, J. M. Walker, B. H. Meyers, Wm. Sullivan, M. F. Moline, Mrs. G. Haskell.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah—C. W. Elwell, S. R. Ogden, Miss D. B. Curtiss, G. Mare, T. O. Wright, Mrs. Aldridge, Miss Agnes Hull, Miss M. O'Connor, F. Ennis and lady, Miss R. Kahn, F. A. Brown and lady, H. D. Tompkins and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets....4:57 | Moon sets....9:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:08 | Gov. Island..11:57 | Hell Gate..1:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, James Hand; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, William R. Garrison; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ariadne, Deane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; H. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Rose, (Br.,) Sproule, Shanghai, C. L. Wright & Co.; New-World, Champion, London, Charles H. Marshall & Co.; Hamilton Fish, ——, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Plato, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto, Hagemeyer, Brun & Co.

Barks Francesca, (Ital.,) Mataravil, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wm. Hohenfelde, (Ger.,) Schulze, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Philothea, (Ger.,) Drake, Cork or Falmouth, &c., G. Tobias & Co.; Theo. Ballett, (Br.,) Wick, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Blake & Co.; Marathon, Dennell, Fort Johnson, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brigs Neversink, Bleed, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Shannon, Sawyer, Cienfuegos, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Sultan, (Br.,) Keup, Cork, for orders, H. Swectland & Co.; Walter Howes, Pierce, Matanzas, W. H. Loud & Co.; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hedges, (Br.,) Hedges, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley.

Schrs. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Ponce, J. B. Wenberg; Adelia Kelley, Magathlin, Baltimore, W. Chalmers & Co.; Terry Noe, Shannon, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; R. De Hart, Law, Santa Martha, Miller & Houghton; Susan Stetson, Yates, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Meteor, Williams, Key West, Coast Wrecking Co.; R. Hill, Smith, Wilmington, Del.; A. Abbott; J. W. Wilson, Somers, Philadelphia; Leon, Johnson, Stonington; M. L. Ward, Mullen, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 24, Havre 28th, via Halifax Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Jan. 4, Samana 5th and Port Plata 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Lady Blessington, Stover, Leghorn 45 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Jonas Phillips—vessel to Noah Emery.

Bark Bertha, (N. G.,) Schula, Newcastle, E. 73 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Von Heyden, Carlcow, (N. G.,) Luckow, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.—vessel to Boger Bros. Oct. 18, lat. 48 25, lon. 24 25, spoke bark Convoy, (Br.,) from Quebec for Bristol.

Bark Ida Mathilda, (N. G.,) Gronow, Newcastle, Eng., 55 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Matador, (N. G.,) Ewert, Spithead 67 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Russia D., (Ital.,) Mazzone, Leghorn 62 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Bowker, Perry & Co. Jan. 11, lat. 37 04, lon. 72 34, exchanged longitudes with North German bark Richard, steering E. N. E.

Bark Sappho, Wilbur, Stonington.

Brig Atalaya, Cole, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Peavert & Co.

Brig Lochinvar, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Kendrick, Surinam 24 ds., with coffee to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Malaga Nov. 12, Gibraltar Dec. 6, with fruit to John H. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lizzie & Kate (Br.,) Rogers, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, to Wylie, Knevals & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Dec. 31, George Gibbs, seaman, aged 20 years, a native of Chatham, England, died of fever and was buried at sea. Jan. 1, Wm. Culbar, boy aged 14 years, a native of Liverpool, England, died of fever, and was buried at sea. Jan. 2, Josiah Venner, boy aged 15 years, a native of Liverpool, England, died of fever, and was buried at sea.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hese, Fernandina, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to Sylvester & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig S. P. Brown, Chase, Virginia, with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Brig Arabell, (Br.,) Brady, Ship Harbor, N. S., 14 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Elwood, Messina Nov. 24, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 2.

Schr. John R. Dailey, Long, Fernandina, Fla., 12 ds., with yellow pine to Greene & Randolph—vessel to H. Loud & Co.

Schr. Annie Murchie, Tenell, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Emma Green, Collin, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud.

Schr. Lottie J. Sparrow, (of Wellfleet,) Lumell, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to Cassalonce.

Schr. North Pacific, Glan, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Willie Irving, Thomas, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Meteor, Ferris, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. John Stroup, Marshal, Baltimore.

Schr. James Henry, Semmis, Baltimore.

Schr. Fisher, Kearns, Plymouth.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Washington, for Havre; Weser, for Bremen; Egypt, for Liverpool; Ariadne, for Galveston; City of London, for Liverpool; General Meade and Corsica, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; H. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Arr., ship Harriet Erving, from Carthagena; brigs J. B. B., from Grand Turk; T. Remick, from Baltimore; schrs. Juliet, from Fayal; Eliza J. Staples, from East Harbor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13.—Arr., bark Edward, from Savannah; steamer James Adger, from New-York.

Sld., bark Elvira, for Barcelona.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Sunlight, from Trieste; Hercules, from Demerara; and Lefra.

Sld., brig Annie Gunning, for Philadelphia.

Passed out, steamer Ohio, for Bremen.

Passed in—Steamer Maryland, from Havana.

Sld, sch. Francis, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Cld., steam-ships Montgomery, for New-York; San Salvador, for New-York; schr. Polena, for New-York; barks, F. Marbeuf, for Darien, in ballast; Gorilla, for Baltimore, in ballast; Elgin, for Liverpool; brig Olana, for Baltic Port, Russia.

Arr., ship Julia, from Rotterdam; bark Nuestra Senora De La Lanzada, from Havana.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arr. 12th inst., steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Edmondson, Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.